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**GRUMBLETHORPE:
AN HISTORIC LANDSCAPE REPORT**

Jay Davidson Susanin

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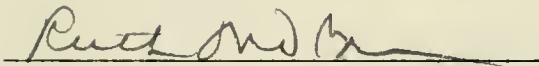
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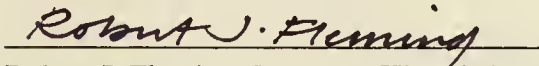
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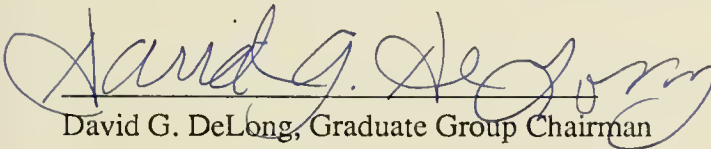
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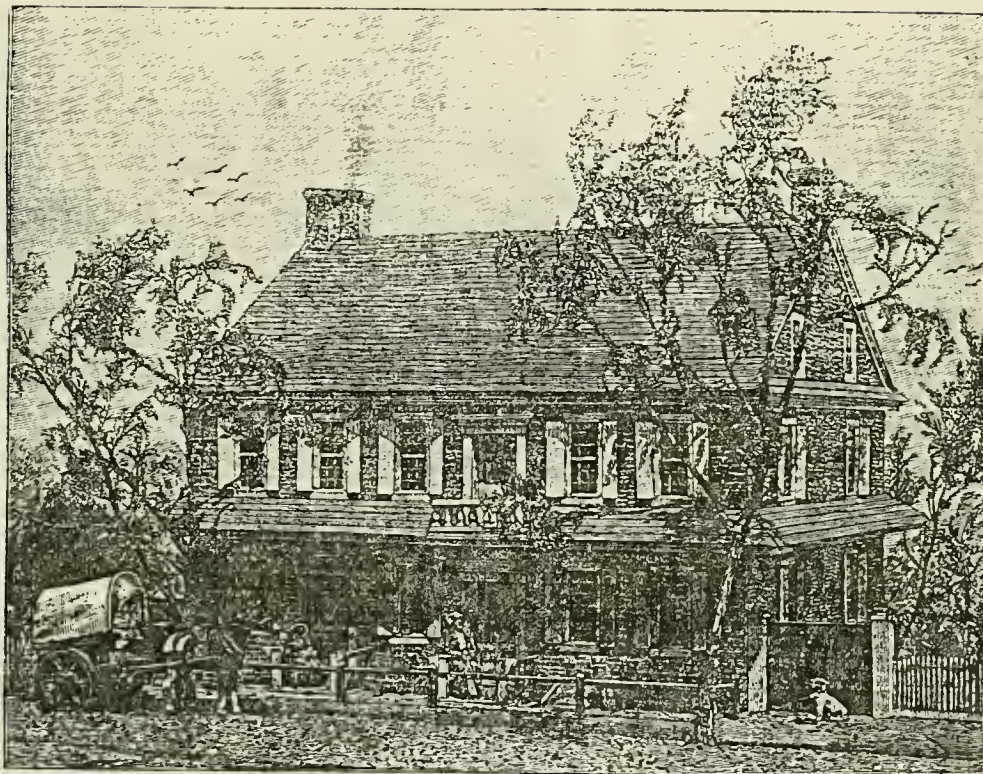
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GRUMBLETHORPE
An Historic Landscape Report

Jay Davidson Susanin
Spring 1990

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INTRODUCTION

In August of 1989, an archaeological dig was executed on behalf of the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks (Hereafter referred to as "Landmarks.") The site of the excavation was the farmstead and former residence of John Wister (1705-1789), German immigrant and successful Philadelphia merchant. Grumblethorpe, as the farm was named during the nineteenth century, was occupied and owned by members of John Wister's family for almost two hundred years. During those years, the eight acres that comprised the Wister farm were cultivated as an orchard, farm, and garden. The property was never owned as a private residence by anyone other than a Wister after its construction in 1744. Landmarks purchased Grumblethorpe in 1941 from the Pennsylvania Company, which served as the last trustee for the Wister estate.

The Wister family papers and historic photographs are presently on deposit at the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia and at Landmarks. The papers contain a great deal of information regarding the physical history of the site. Specifically, a garden diary from 1771-1776 and a detailed agricultural journal from 1805-1898 survive to reveal the landscaping activities of three Wister descendants. Paired with over forty garden photographs that date from 1858-1920 and these garden records, the recent archaeological research has traced evolution of the site. Because the site may be altered in the future, the need to document its present appearance, as well as its historical appearance, is vital.

In what follows, I will explore the history of Grumblethorpe as a means of understanding the present, fallen condition of the site. My research will interpret the

Grumblethorpe garden journals with relation to site elevations and photographs, highlighting the patterns of constancy and change. In this fashion, the historical motivations of a Pennsylvania farming family may be understood in light of regional trends and natural resources. Finally, preparing a concise site history that is based on authentic documentation serves as encouragement for future use and preservation of the surviving treasures at Grumblethorpe.

The breakdown of this study will include an initial overview of the settlement of Germantown and the natural environment in which it prospered. First, I will review the evolution of Grumblethorpe under the ownership of the Wister family. Then, based primarily on the different phases of ownership, I will explore Grumblethorpe's six major periods of activity. The data that was used to compile this study will be supported by a series of self-prepared plans that illustrate the changes that occurred at the site that exists today. A photographic appendix will follow the text to help in visualizing the appearance of Grumblethorpe throughout the ages.

GERMANTOWN OVERVIEW

The borough of Germantown, an immigrant farming community, was originally established in 1691 beyond the northwestern city limits of Philadelphia.¹ The first inhabitants of Germantown immigrated to Pennsylvania from the villages of Krefeld and Krisheim in Germany's Rhine Valley.² These non-English settlers introduced the production of textiles to the Philadelphia region. A small, close-knit community developed that was eventually populated by industrial workers, businessmen, craftsmen and farmers.³ During the eighteenth century, Germantown quickly evolved as a thriving, independent community, largely because of the local construction of the first American paper mill and the establishment of the first Sower printing press.⁴ Several characteristics further distinguished the "New World" German community, including an independent educational system and a strong industrial base.⁵ They were also drawn together by political beliefs such as the opposition to the institution of slavery which they fought against in the Battle of Germantown during the second year of the colonists' bid for independence.⁶ Between 1730 and 1775, a continuing influx of Germans to Pennsylvania was accompanied by building expansion that reached its peak between 1745 and 1758.⁷

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Germantown was noted for its technological advancements. Because the German immigrants introduced the technology needed for the operation of paper, tanning, grist, "fulling," and "oyl" mills, as well as the weaving of linen and wool stockings, Germantown was considered "the first distinctive

manufacturing town in Pennsylvania" by Germantown historian Margaret Tinckom.⁸ In addition, the rustic environs that surrounded this village provided the perfect setting for many of Philadelphia's most prominent families' summer retreats. It was this latter Germantown of which botanist Charles J. Wister wrote in 1866:

With its grassy lanes, its wooded hills, and sequestered groves:
'Twas town, yet country too: you felt the warmth
Of clustering houses in wintry time;
Supped with a friend and went by lantern home,
Yet from your chamber window you could hear
The tiny bleat of now-yeaned lambs, or see
The children bend beside the hedgerow banks
To pluck the primroses.
In the days o' lang syne ilka glen had its tale,
Sweet voices were heard in each breath o' the gale;
As it trotted along through the valley or plain:
Shall we e'er hear the music o' streamlets again? ⁹

Land parcels that were initially sold to the Frankfurt Company of Germany by William Penn in the 1680s lined Germantown Avenue, which was historically referred to as Germantown High Road.¹⁰ Historic atlases indicate that a typical parcel of land was relatively narrow in width and many acres in depth.¹¹ [See Map No. 1] Land use within each property normally consisted of a street-front manor or farm house, rear gardens,

orchards, forests and fields.¹² Vegetables, fruits, "hyacinth roots and tulip roots" were commonly cultivated for sustenance and local market trade.¹³ During the nineteenth century, less functional garden areas that comprised extra or unused garden space were used to experiment with European and Pennsylvanian horticulture in order to cultivate innovative botanical advancements.¹⁴ In addition, "ornamental gardening" came into vogue during the 1800s and the Germantown Wister families residing at Wyck, Vernon, and Grumblethorpe were known locally as "enthusiastic gardeners in the new way."¹⁵ These gardens were filled with flowers and plants that satisfied new visual and educational uses that digressed from former utilitarian emphases. Such gardens entailed great expense and commitment of leisure time and were a sign of financial ease.¹⁶ Horticultural interaction among the gardeners of Germantown and other local botanists diversified these gardens, advanced the discovery and identification of native Pennsylvanian plantings, and supported the development of botanical sciences at the University of Pennsylvania.¹⁷ The first greenhouses and horticultural laboratories were filled with the plants that these botanists cultivated in their own gardens and imported from international gardens.¹⁸

Although Germantown was incorporated as Philadelphia's twenty-second ward in 1854, Germantown's rural setting and close-knit community atmosphere distinguished the small village from the other wards that hugged the city's harbor.¹⁹

ENDNOTES:

1. Jenkins, Charles F. *The Guide Book To Historic Germantown* , Germantown: Site And Relic Society, 1904, page 7.
2. Tinkcom, Margaret B. *Historic Germantown: From The Founding to the Early Part of the Nineteenth Century*, Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1955, page 3.
3. Tinkcom, *Historic Germantown...*, page 1.
4. Ibid., page 2.
5. Ibid., page 23.
6. Ibid., page 23.
7. Ibid., page 1.
8. Ibid., page 19.
9. Wister, Charles J. *The Labour of A Long Life: A Memoir of Charles J. Wister*, Germantown, Charles J. Wister, Jr., 1866, pages 138-139.
10. Jenkins, *The Guide Book...*, page 17.
11. Tinkcom, *Historic Germantown...*, page 19.
12. Jenkins, *The Guide Book...*, page 24.
13. Tinkcom, *Historic Germantown...*, page 10 [taken from Lehman's advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, April 12, 1768.]
14. Tinkcom, *Historic Germantown...*, page 10.
15. Ibid., page 13.
16. Ibid., pages 13 and 14.
17. Stuckey, Ronald L. *Development of Botany in Selected Regions of North America Before 1900*, New York: Arno Press, 1978, pages 5 to 40.
18. Stuckey, Ronald L. *Development of Botany...*, pages 3 to 40.
19. Tinkcom, Margaret B. "Eighteenth Century Germantown Gardens" *Germantown Green: A Living Legacy of Gardens, Orchards, and Pleasure Grounds*, Germantown: The Germantown Historical Society, 1982, page 9.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

The noteworthy history of Grumblethorpe's buildings, grounds, and in particular, garden, can be partially attributed to the lush natural environment of Philadelphia's Schulykill Valley. Philadelphia was founded on the western banks of the Delaware River on land that was relatively flat and comprised of rich soil.¹ The natural northwestern barrier of the Blue Ridge mountains protected Philadelphia and its extensions from the storm systems that were characteristic of the western and northwestern regions of America.² The farmlands in the Philadelphia region benefitted from a natural drainage system including the Schulykill River, its many secondary creeks and streams, and the Delaware River, which, at its Philadelphia port, was only eighty-six miles from the Atlantic Ocean.³ The rolling hillsides that followed the natural waterways were originally overcrowded with banks of forest trees. A vast array of herbaceous plants thrived beneath the trees in the well-shaded, moistened soil.⁴

Philadelphia was a prime region for settlement because of its geographic location: it was easily accessible by water, centrally located to the other major cities that were being established to the north and south, and agriculturally wealthy.⁵ During the early years of immigrant civilization in Pennsylvania, the trees within "the region lying within sixty miles radius of the city were cut down with the spread of cultivation."⁶ Consequently, farms were begun in the "tamed" open spaces that were void of forests and lurking Indians and

this modernization "derived chiefly from the perfecting of individualistic market-oriented agriculture." ⁷

The settlement of Germantown prospered in part because of easy access to the Wissahickon Creek, a rocky stream that extends from the Schuylkill River to the northwestern reaches of Montgomery County. It was alongside the natural pattern and curves of the Wissahickon Creek that Germantown's main thoroughfare, and thus the original farms, developed. ⁸

The Wister family journals indicate that several of Grumblethorpe's property lines were marked by small streams and waterways. ⁹ Thus, the layout and aforementioned subdivision of land on the Wister farmstead combined the natural environment's best characteristics with man-made innovations. The result was that the landowners at Grumblethorpe, although utilizing their property for practical ends, remained sensitive to the horticultural values of their estate these were summarized by John Harshberger in his 1899 work on *The Botanists of Philadelphia*.¹⁰

The Wissahickon is one of the most romantic of American streams. The slope of the land on each side is high and abrupt. Along its banks, trees and vines hang down to the water's edge, and in numerous springs drip from the rocks. Forest and plain, streams and rivers tumbling over cascades, fern-clad ravines, high hill summits give a diversity to the landscape. ¹¹

ENDNOTES:

1. John Harshberger. *The Botanists of Philadelphia & Their Work*. Philadelphia: T.C. Davis & Sons, 1899, page 2.
2. John Harshberger. *The Botanists of Philadelphia...*, page 1.
3. Ibid., page 1.
4. Ibid., page 1.
5. Charles F. Jenkins. *The Guide Book To Historic Germantown*. Philadelphia: Innes & Sons, 1904, pages 152 and 153.
6. John Harshberger. *The Botanists of Philadelphia...*, page 1.
7. John R. Stilgoe. *Common Landscape of America, 1580 to 1845*. New Haven: Yale Univeristy Press, 1982, page 81.
8. Charles F. Jenkins. *The Guide Book...*, pages 152 and 153.
9. Charles Wister. "Agricultural Memorandums, 1865-1878." Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society Manuscripts Collection, pages 102 to 104.
10. John Harshberger. *The Botanists of Philadelphia...*, page 2.
11. Ibid., page 2.

SITE OVERVIEW

In reviewing the development of the garden at Grumblethorpe, one finds a reflection of the trends in farming and horticulture which dominated the national landscape from 1740 to 1910. During these centuries, the Wister families owned and operated Grumblethorpe with different levels of interest, and therefore varied emphasis was placed on botanical interaction, structural changes, and maintenance. Although the motivations for each operating period were influenced by a variety of forces, the site was well-maintained for the majority of its existence. Further, financial resources allowed for the most innovative methods of care and cultivation, making Grumblethorpe's history a significant representation of its local and national agricultural contemporaries.

For the majority of its existence, Grumblethorpe was a working farm. Despite the fact that John Wister's home was initially constructed as a summer residence he transformed his country retreat into a place of work and permanent residence, because he may have suffered from illnesses he felt untreatable in an urban environment.¹ From the 1740s into the 1870s, most of the land at Grumblethorpe was used for the practical purposes of subsistence farming, animal husbandry, and marketable crop production.² Although the small ornamental garden that extended behind the main house earned horticultural acclaim locally, and even beyond, during the nineteenth century, the working farm was the main focus of the property until the close of the 1800s when the Wister farmstead was greatly reduced in size.³

The layout of the Wister property was characteristic of other local properties that lined the main thoroughfare in the newly established borough of Germantown. Beyond the primary rectangular parcel of ground, the property extended to the northeast and included an expanse of woodlands, an orchard, three "hilly" fields, one meadow, and a field that was utilized for its quarry resources.⁴ Records of Wister family members do not give much detail about the garden area as it existed during the 1700s, but documentation from the early nineteenth century indicates that the garden was later used as an ornamental flower garden and recreational space.⁵ Late nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs illustrate the overgrowth of vegetation evident in the 1920s which contributed to the eventual demise of the garden.⁶

ENDNOTES:

1. Reed L. Engle. "Eighteenth Century Gemantown Gardens," *Germantown Green: A Living Legacy of Gradens, Orchards & Pleasure Grounds*. Germantown: Germantown Historical Society, 1982, page 9.

2. Charles J. Wister. "Agricultural Memorandums and Experiments, 1806-65. Continued by C.J. Wister, Jr. 1865-1878." Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society Manuscripts Collection, pages 1 to 96. Also Daniel Wister. "Garden Book, 1771-1776. Additional entries by Sally Wister." Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society Manuscripts Collection, ppages 1 to 32.

3. Charles J. Wister. "Agricultural Memorandums ...," pages 1 to 96.

4. Ibid.," pages 1 to 5.

5. Ibid.," pages 17 to 20.

6. Anon. "Grumblethorpe Photographs," Philadelphia: Philadelphia Society For The Preservation Of Landmarks Grumblethorpe Files, 1885 to 1920s.

DANIEL WISTER PERIOD (1771-1805)

During the last two decades of John Wister's life, his son Daniel, daughter-in-law Lowry, and seven grandchildren lived at the tenant house adjacent to Grumblethorpe.¹ In the years immediately prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution, Daniel kept a journal of flower bed activities from 1771 -1776.² Daniel's journal entries show the first recorded use of flowers by any of the Wisters at Grumblethorpe during the eighteenth century. Prior to the first 1771 entry in Daniel's journal, any suggested garden activity at Grumblethorpe has been linked to the cultivation of fruit trees.

Daniel Wister worked with the Grovkop, Shoemaker, Stiles, and Matlack seed companies to cultivate a colorful bulb and annuals garden.³ Daniel initially recorded listings of flowers, planting schemes, and specific locations that were "to be" implemented in the garden.⁴ Eventually, he only listed the names of the plants without their respective locations.⁵ The journal entries make definite reference to round beds and plantings in "SW, SE, etc." corners of beds.⁶ The angles of these corners suggest square, rectangular, or even triangular beds. A hierarchy of planting beds did exist within the garden where the terms "best" and "very best" were assigned to the most important beds.⁷ Perhaps the "very best" and "best" planting beds were within close visual proximity of the rear porch. The less important beds may have been further from view presumably used as cutting beds for distribution of flowers inside the Wister houses or for trade at the market. The

only visual points of reference, though, that would have distinguished the beds' locations, are unclear.⁸ For example, Daniel refers to the best tulip bed, cherry tree, or picket fence as a marker to indicate the locations of certain eighteenth century flower beds.⁹ However, in the twentieth century, these markers no longer exist and a clear understanding of the location of the flower beds is difficult. For example, understanding the location of the "bed near best tulip bed" or the "bed near the cherry tree," is impossible. It is my contention that the flower beds may have been located in the yard behind the main house at Grumblethorpe, or even perhaps on the grounds of the tenant house. Until further evidence is unearthed from additional ground surveys or actual documentation, the location of the beds must be subject to conjecture.

The first journal entry to mention the use of a flower bed was in 1773 when "the round bed near the poles" was to be filled with fifteen varieties of carnations.¹⁰ During the same year tulips were introduced in the journal where Daniel noted "144 yellow, scarlet and white tulip roots" that were to be planted in the "Tulip bed near the cherry tree, S SE corner."¹¹

During an unspecified span of time in 1774, the "best bed" received over one hundred "roots," and the "SE bed" was planted with roses and violets.¹² During October of the same year "the bed near best tulip bed" and the "bed near the garden gate" were planted with blue and white varieties of hyacinths, scarlet and white tulips, narcissus, polyanthus, and jonquils. Thirty-two varieties of tulips came "from Morris' gardener."¹³ An historic neighborhood map of Germantown outlines the Morris property across the street from

Grumblethorpe.¹⁴ located on two narrow tracts of land to the north.¹⁵ Perhaps the gardener and Daniel were collaborating on their respective garden contents. This practice of sharing between gardens was very common in Germantown, especially during the nineteenth century, when foreign plants and flowers were being imported from different regions.¹⁶ As a probable consequence of Morris' gardener's generosity, the "bed near the cherry tree" and the "bed near the fence" were filled with tulips.¹⁷

Daniel's activities continued in the same fashion during 1775, growing hyacinths, tulips, and violets.¹⁸ However, new mention was made of the "bed near J. Wister's barn, bed near the summer house, and the bed near the SW fence."¹⁹ In addition, five varieties of *Ranunculus* "in 5 rows," 98 different rose "roots," snow drops, flags, purple hyacinths, and royal-colored tulips.²⁰

The only entry in 1776 was written on October 15, when Daniel planted carnations and clover in the "SW bed."²¹ Following this entry, Daniel's journal was taken over as a travel log and diary by his daughter Sally for many years.²² It is probably because of the unusual combination of entries in the journal that the small book survived. Although the pages that were used by Daniel never disclose the actual location of even one flower, the journal is a resource in revealing eighteenth century flower garden contents.

Daniel's journal also makes reference to the use of "potts."²³ Because nineteenth century photographs show the use of pots lining the outside parameters of beds and walkways, Daniel's "potts" may have lined the paths of the beds and walkways.²⁴ Daniel's projected plan for filling "potts" in 1771 included twenty-four varieties of clover

and carnation species arranged in eleven different color schemes of striped and solid reds, purples, and whites.²⁵

Drawing from Daniel's garden journal and the Wister family papers, it seems that Daniel's involvement with the garden and farm at Grumblethorpe was probably quite limited. As an adult, Daniel never owned or resided within the main house. In addition, several of Daniel's journal entries refer to Wister's barn, Wister's gardener, and Wister's fence, which reaffirmed his independence from the main house at Grumblethorpe.²⁶ The terms of his father John's "Last Will & Testament" show that Daniel was well provided for by his father's estate.²⁷ He was advanced several thousand pounds in the years before his father's death, lived with his family in the tenant house free of rent, and would realize any profits from the Lancaster county farms that were owned by his father once the Will was executed.²⁸ The provisions of John Wister's Will were complicated for each of the many properties it listed, including Grumblethorpe, because each was to be continued as a real estate investment whose benefits were to be subdivided and shared among the beneficiaries.²⁹ However, the tenant house, already occupied by Daniel upon his father's death, was left entirely to Daniel and Lowry.³⁰ Upon their demise, the tenant house was to be included in the other properties that were controlled by the executors of John Wister's estate.³¹ Daniel was the only son to have children, and, perhaps, John Wister devised a will that would allow for his Wister grandchildren to be reared at the site of his own home.³²

ENDNOTES:

1. John Wister. "Last Will & Testament of John Wister," Philadelphia: Philadelphia Society For The Preservation Of Landmarks Grumblethorpe Files, 1789.

2. Daniel Wister. "Garden Book, 1771-1776. Additional Entries by Sally Wister." Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society Manuscripts Collection, pages 8 to 32.

3. Ibid., pages 8 to 10.

4. Ibid., pages 8 to 10.

5. Ibid., pages 8 to 32.

6. Ibid., pages 16 and 30.

7. Ibid., pages 10 and 32.

8. Ibid., pages 9, 11, and 15.

9. Ibid., page 35.

10. Ibid., page 8.

11. Ibid., page 8.

12. Ibid., pages 14 to 16.

13. Ibid., page 31.

14. nms book

15. nms book

16. Ibid., page 31.

17. Ibid., page 35.

18. Ibid., pages 18, and 32.

19. Ibid., pages 18, 19, and 32.

20. Ibid., pages 18 and 32

21. Ibid., page 11.

22. Ibid., pages 8 to 32.

23. Ibid., page 8.

24. Ibid., page 8.

25. Ibid., page 8.

26. Ibid., pages 19 and 32.

27. John Wister. "Last Will & Testament, January 29, 1785." Philadelphia:
Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks Grumblethorpe Files, pages 1 to 6.

28. Ibid, pages 1 to 6.

29. Ibid, pages 1 to 6.

30. Ibid, pages 1 to 6.

31. Ibid, pages 1 to 6.

32. Ibid, pages 1 to 6.

JOHN WISTER PERIOD

(1741 to 1789)

The two-story stone farmhouse at 5261 Germantown Avenue, in the heart of historic Germantown, was constructed in 1744 as a summer residence for John Wister, the family patriarch.¹ "Wister's Big House," or "Grumblethorpe," as it was later named, was the first residence to be constructed as a second home for a Philadelphia merchant in the eighteenth century.² The country seat at Grumblethorpe continuously remained in the hands of the Wister family from 1744 until 1941, when it was purchased by Landmarks.³ The nature of John Wister's life in Pennsylvania, specifically at Grumblethorpe, may be ascertained from the collections of historic documents presently housed at Landmarks and the American Philosophical Society.

John Wister (1708-1789) came to Philadelphia from Germany at the age of twenty and "he began cultivating blackberries and initially sold wines that he both made and imported."⁴ He soon expanded his trade to other goods" including vegetables.⁵ The "Last Will & Testament" of John Wister indicate that he owned a series of pasture fields and woods in Germantown, Lancaster, and Bucks Counties, yet the location of his first vegetable garden and orchard fields are not known.⁶ In 1731, John Wister built a home and business at 141 Market Street and eventually became the owner of several other stores and dwellings in his neighborhood.⁷ In September of 1741, John Wister purchased approximately eight acres of farmland in Germantown from Robert Nevett.⁸ Germantown was a flourishing textile

community that was considered an American extension of the Rhine Valley.⁹

The overcrowded unsanitary living conditions that plagued the port neighborhoods of Philadelphia during the late eighteenth century lead to recurring epidemics of yellow fever and cholera.¹⁰ "It is probable that each new hour with illness convinced more urban residents that healthy Germantown was a fine place to live permanently." ¹¹

Consequently, Wister made a permanent home at Grumblethorpe for himself, his wife Catharine, and their four children to be "removed from the plaguing diseases and germs that were prevalent in the central parts of Philadelphia city."¹²

The initial distribution of land in Germantown allowed for long narrow tracts of farmland that were developed length-wise beyond the manor houses.¹³ The outbuildings and trade sheds remained on or close to the main street.¹⁴ Conforming to Germantown building trends, John Wister used local stone and oak lumber to construct a farmhouse which sat on the main thoroughfare and served as the southwestern border of a rectangular parcel of land that was oriented to the northeast.¹⁵ Charles J. Wister, Jr. (1822-1910) wrote in 1855 that the pavement in front of his great-grandfather's house, as well as the yard in the rear, was ornamented with rows of fine old locust trees."¹⁶ In addition, he wrote that the paved sidewalk which stretched in front of Grumblethorpe was "a rare luxury in the Germantown of that day" probably because the conditions of roads and local highways were so poor.¹⁷ The sidewalk was enclosed by a red wooden fence "designed to prevent cows, then allowed the freedom of the highways, from encroaching upon the pavement in their rambles."¹⁸

Several historic documents make reference to the structures that stood at the site of John

Wister's farmstead. For example, a 1764 tax survey was taken of the two story stone house at Grumblethorpe and a one story stone kitchen that extended from the rear.¹⁹ In addition, the Brief of Title for Grumblethorpe mentions a stone barn and coach house.²⁰ As cited in Charles J. Wister, Jr.'s 1855 diary writings, John Wister's barn was "close to the drive near the summer kitchen at the rear of the house."²¹ The "Last Will & Testament of John Wister" lists a well and pump, back stores, stables, and watercourses in the description of his farm.²² The location of these outbuildings and coach house is not described and cannot be confirmed by existing research. The Will also mentions a cartway that was nine feet wide and ran between Grumblethorpe and Wister's northern, neighboring, tenant house, also built in 1744.²³ The drive marked the longer northwestern boundary of Wister's residential property and gave easy access to "Germantown Road" from the barns and outbuildings that sat behind Grumblethorpe and the tenant house.²⁴ Orchards, planting fields, and oak-filled forests edged the northernmost parameters of land that stretched behind Wister's home.²⁵

In attempting to document the specific layout of John Wister's Germantown farmstead, city documents, local maps, and nineteenth century family writings must be utilized as supplements to the limited sources that survive from the John Wister Period. A clear understanding of the garden's development under John Wister's auspices cannot easily be ascertained because no eighteenth century sketches, paintings, diaries, or personal writings exist to reveal the precise nature of the property at Grumblethorpe. Rather, the combined use of the journal and diary writings of John Wister's son, grandson, and great-grandson,

along with local deeds, wills, and inventories provide the only framework for the following series of chronological assumptions.

In 1806, John Wister's grandson, Charles, began to write the first of many pages in an ongoing garden journal that he kept until his death in 1865.²⁶ The focus of the journal was the activities of the nineteenth century farm and gardens at Grumblethorpe.²⁷ However, in the first several pages of his journal, Charles J. Wister recorded the physical state and designated use of the seven fields that comprised the property of which he had recently become proprietor.²⁸ The writings also indicate uses for some of the fields prior to and including 1791.²⁹ In 1806, "Field No. 1, 'The Orchard' for 15 years and upwards," had been a field of open orchard grass and was shaded by apple trees.³⁰ The "midfield" and one of two "hillfields" were used for the cultivation of crops, and a second "hillfield" was soon going to be enclosed with fences for the purpose of grazing cattle.³¹ Also, the "woodfield" was used for the growth of vegetables and the "Quarryfield" for the mining of soapstone and other natural building materials.³²

Two tree inventories, taken by Charles J. Wister in 1819 and 1820, make note of surviving fruit-bearing trees that were planted by John Wister.³³ The inventory was periodically updated, as several trees' names were scratched out with a line of ink and marked with a "D" later explained to mean "Dead."³⁴ The John Wister trees that were inventoried were large blue prune, "fine" peach, "blk" [black] tartarian [sic] cherry, and lemon peach.³⁵ The assignment of "JW" to these trees was an indication that they remained from John Wister's orchard.³⁶ In 1889, Germantown historian Reverend S. F.

Hotchkin reflected on John Wister's reputation as an orchard farmer, recalling that he brought with him "from the Fatherland the German taste for the cultivation of fruits, and a great variety of pears, plumbs, ect. [sic] were cultivated by him." ³⁷

According to the mid-nineteenth century diary writings of Charles J. Wister, Jr., John Wister laid out a rectangular garden that was approximately 180 by 450 feet. ³⁸ It extended from a picket fence at the end of the house yard to the barns and outbuildings that sat between the garden and the fields beyond. ³⁹ The garden was divided lengthwise by a path that was edged with boxwood hedges. ⁴⁰ Historic maps and 1989 archaeological findings indicate that the eighteenth century garden boundaries laid out by John Wister remained unaltered through 1931. ⁴¹ It was only during the John Wister Period that no formal paths subdivided the garden which was then filled with fruit trees. ⁴² The recollection of Charles J. Wister (1781-1865), John Wister's grandson, of running through the shaded garden as a child suggests that the fruit trees were of a sizeable height by the 1780s. ⁴³ A series of geometric shaped flower beds were also described during the 1770s in the brief journal writings of Daniel Wister (1738-1805), son of John. ⁴⁴ However, the writings did not identify the locations of the beds nor did the archaeological testing done at the site in 1989 locate the beds. No further documentation has been discovered to place the flower beds or help interpret the remainder of the site during the John Wister Period.

John Wister died January 31, 1789, at the age of eighty-four. ⁴⁵ His "Last Will & Testament" reveal that John Wister acquired a great deal of real estate during his years as a Pennsylvania farmer and merchant. ⁴⁶ In addition to the Grumblethorpe "plantation," John

Wister owned four other properties in Germantown, one of which was the adjacent tenant house property and another that housed the "King of Prussia Tavern."⁴⁷ In the "Northern Liberties," John Wister held "three acres of pasture" and in Center City owned four separate "messuages."⁴⁸ In Lancaster county, John Wister owned almost five hundred acres of farmland between Warwick and Manheim townships.⁴⁹ The proceeds of John Wister's real estate earnings and remainder of his personal estate were left entirely to his four children and seven grandchildren.⁵⁰ Provisions were also made for Justinia Hernberger, orphaned daughter of Justin, who was housekeeper to the Wisters.⁵¹

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CHARLES J. WISTER PERIOD (1806-1865)

In 1806, the Wister estate changed ownership for the third time.¹ Charles J. Wister (1781-1865) inherited the farm that was constructed by his grandfather six decades earlier.² He inherited the farm from his unmarried uncle William.³ For the next six decades, Charles J. Wister upheld the agricultural and gardening practices that were introduced by John and Daniel Wister between 1744 and 1776. Moreover, Charles Wister's scientific interests served to keep the gardens and fields filled with the most modern plant varieties during the nineteenth century. Technological advances allowed for further manipulation of the land. The estate gained a local acclaim for its horticultural magnificence, which it retained into the twentieth century.

In the years prior to his involvement with Grumblethorpe, Charles J. Wister was employed by the counting house of Wister & Price whose principal owners were his older brother John and his uncle William.⁴ As a young associate, Charles J. Wister was responsible for collecting debts throughout Pennsylvania and Virginia.⁵ William, his uncle, was a bachelor and the eldest son of John Wister. Consequently, he was rightful owner of his father's country estate in Germantown.⁶ The terms of William Wister's "Last Will & Testament" bestowed ownership of Grumblethorpe upon Charles J. Wister.⁷ Upon the death of his uncle William, Charles J. Wister was made a partner to his brother, John, in the new firm of Wister & Wister.⁸ For the next twelve years, Charles J. Wister

remained a Philadelphia businessman who enjoyed the luxury of keeping a country estate upon which routine farming activities thrived, while he simultaneously maintained his downtown involvements.

Throughout his long and prosperous life, Charles J. Wister's entrepreneurial spirit was constantly challenged by new educational and scientific endeavors. During the first years of the nineteenth century, Charles J. Wister was frequently known to visit the store of James Parks for what were probably scientific meetings.⁹ At Mr. Parks' store, Charles J. Wister and his companions established the Twilight Club, which was directly responsible for establishing the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.¹⁰ The Academy was officially founded on March 21, 1812 "by a few citizens interested in the study of the works and laws of the Creator."¹¹ In 1811, Charles J. Wister was "elected a member of the American Philosophical Society and became friendly with Thomas Nuttall."¹² Wister spent many hours listening to Nuttall's botanical lectures and frequently 'botanized' with him."¹³ It was also in 1811 that Wister relocated his permanent residence to Grumblethorpe, and he commuted to the city over very rough, primitive highways until 1819 when he dissolved his professional partnership with his brother.¹⁴

Although Charles J. Wister did not take up permanent residence at Grumblethorpe until 1811, his active involvement began in 1806, several years following his inheritance of the site.¹⁵ The natural resources offered to him through the farm, fields, and garden at Grumblethorpe provided a landscaping workshop in which he mastered the fundamentals of animal husbandry, farming, and gardening. In addition, his scientific curiosity lead to studies at Grumblethorpe in mineralogy, astronomy, botany, and bee-keeping.

Charles J. Wister kept an agricultural journal in which he entered the routine activities, structural changes, and financial transactions that were related to the cultivation and maintenance of the site. Sporadic mention of garden activity and flower listings did not begin until 1813.¹⁶ The nature of the journal indicates that farming and animal husbandry were the primary focus of daily life at Grumblethorpe between 1806 and 1865. Because a mere four page listing of flowers appears in the journal, attention to the flower garden was possibly reserved for Charles J. Wister's leisure time after his agricultural responsibilities were complete. In addition to his "Agricultural Memorandums and Experiments, 1806-1865," a great deal of Charles J. Wister's other activities at Grumblethorpe were recorded in several notebooks and journals that are presently on deposit at the American Philosophical Society. Combined with photographs from the Charles J. Wister Period, the journal and diary writings by Charles J. Wister and his son provide a basic understanding of the site during the nineteenth century.

As mentioned previously in the context of the John Wister Period, the farm at Grumblethorpe comprised a series of planting and pasture fields that lay to the northeast of the rectangular flower garden.¹⁷ The dates of the first journal entries in 1806 suggest that Charles J. Wister, rightful owner as of 1800, relied on his father Daniel's continued interaction at the site until Daniel died in 1805.

In 1806, descriptions of the various fields that existed at Grumblethorpe filled the first pages of the farming journal with potential alterations or new uses that were to be introduced.¹⁸ "Field No. 1" or "the Orchard, which [in 1806] has been under grass for 15

years & upwards" was plowed and planted with an unsuccessful crop of barley.¹⁹

Charles attributed the crops' failing to the shade of the apple trees, suggesting that sizeable fruit trees, probably planted by John Wister, lined the clearing upon which orchard grass would again be reinstated by Charles J. Wister during the next planting season.²⁰ Journal writings indicate that routine manuring of the fields resulted in the successful cultivation of "pottatoes," wheat, buckwheat, indian corn, rye, "plaister," harvest pears, and catharine pears that were sold by the bushel at market.²¹ Also, barrels of cider were produced in a cider shed that sat on the north side of the barn at Grumblethorpe.²² The journal entries suggest that the a portion of the profits derived from the sale of crops, fruit, and cider in 1806 were used to purchase two [wheel] barrows, a plow, a harrow, and a roller.²³

Certain events surrounding his move to Germantown show that Charles J. Wister worked to transform his grandfather's eighteenth century farm into a nineteenth century country seat that had a working farm. The "Brief of Title" for Grumblethorpe indicates that boundaries of Charles J. Wister's farm included the original eight acres that comprised John Wister's farm.²⁴ Historic photographs show that Wister transformed the facade of his stone farm house into a tailored stucco-covered facade that was more representative of the nineteenth century. [see photos 15 and 16] One of the two front doors was converted to a window, and an upper balcony over the remaining door was removed. Two dormer windows were cut into the roof space perhaps to make living accommodations for several of his five children. The agricultural journal indicates that in May 1809, Charles J. Wister had glazing done at the house for \$60, and between June 1 and July 21, a piazza was

constructed on the rear part of the house for \$600.²⁵ During the autumn months of the same year, the foundation for the icehouse was dug, and a pump was installed.²⁶ Later photographs of the house and barns at Grumblethorpe between 1867 and 1884 show two pumps at the site. One was just beyond the rear porch door, and one was to the rear of the barn.[see photos II and XXI] Perhaps the pump mentioned on page eight of the journal is one of those in the photographs.

In May, 1811, the fourteenth page of the farming journal was entitled "Moved To Germantown."²⁷ Charles J. Wister has been recorded in several sources as having relocated to the country in 1812 or 1819, but the writings here mentioned suggest an earlier move.²⁸ During the several years that immediately followed his move to Grumblethorpe, Charles J. Wister purchased two cows, one calf, twelve pigs, 140 varieties of flower seeds, one "waggon," and paid \$703.343 for the construction of a "Coachhouse & Temple."²⁹ Unfortunately, no other mention of the size, purpose, or location of the temple has been found. Consequently, the identity of the temple remains unclear.

Routine farming activities between 1815 and 1817 included the cutting of meadow grass for hay production, quarrying of stone, and selling of manure. Pigs, hogs, and hens were raised for the production and sale of smoked meats and eggs. In addition, corn, peas, "pottatoes," "pompeons," and peppers were prepared for market trade.³⁰ In 1815, and again in 1817, Charles J. Wister includes the break-down and related wages for labor necessary for making hay from the meadow grasses. An entry on June 23, 1817 mentions

the names of several "girls" who, for \$.76 a day, were hired to help complete the haying process.³¹

Between 1817 and 1821, the journal continues to mention the purchase of pigs and hogs for later sale as pork and ham. Radishes were planted for the first time in 1817, and during the same year the spelling of "pottatoes" was corrected to "potatoes."³² The focus of the journal entries for these several years, however, were primarily dedicated to a series of tree inventories.³³ During the summer of 1820, the listing of trees that were "inoculated" included "grape magnolia, french peach, apricot, nectarine plum, blood peach, oxhead cherry, long island plum, sickel pear, pepper apple, king plum, "Late" blue plum, large blue prune, butler's plum, and Golden butter pear."³⁴ Several varieties of the prune, peach, and cherry trees were marked with "JW" indicating that they survived from John Wister's eighteenth century orchard.³⁵ A similar listing from July 1, 1821 included new "lemon peach and black tartarian cherry" trees.³⁶ Thus, it becomes apparent that Charles J. Wister worked to cultivate a sophisticated orchard full of many fruit varieties that in some cases carried on the tradition set by his grandfather during the previous century.

As a consequence of the tree inventories and miscellaneous daily entries in Charles J. Wister's farming journal, the nature of the nineteenth century farm, once located beyond the present garden, emerges with an independent identity. The underlying role of farming at Grumblethorpe was constant and perhaps the primary source of the Wister families' livelihoods. The simple routine entries in Charles J. Wister's journal illustrate the high level of agricultural production at his farm. The simultaneous cultivation of an

ornamental garden and advancement in the various scientific endeavors, mentioned below, speak very well for Charles J. Wister's ambitions and diversified achievements.

In 1819, Charles J. Wister constructed a frame workshop on the site of John Wister's original barn, which was moved from the rear of the summer kitchen to the north side of the garden in 1799.³⁷ Within, Charles J. Wister used his tools, forge, and lathe to build wooden and brass clocks, kites, tops, and other toys.³⁸ Wister began recording his workshop activities in 1820 in a notebook entitled "Various Recipes & Formulae Used in the Shop." Several of the ivory and hardwood tops, a brass lock cut into a mahogany block, and hand carved doorknobs that were made by Charles J. Wister are housed at the Bucks County Historical Society in Doylestown, Pennsylvania, with the tools that he used to make them.³⁹

Charles J. Wister also spent several years experimenting with the culture of bees at Grumblethorpe. Some of Wister's first apiary activities were recorded in "Bees, June 16, 1824 - August 29, 1828" which is another journal found at the American Philosophical Society. Wister constructed apiary compartments in the northern corners of the garden following an 1824 purchase of his first swarm of bees for five dollars.⁴⁰ By 1826, Wister's collection of bee hives grew to include twenty-five hives that yielded honey.⁴¹ Several of the hives came from his own woods.⁴² Charles J. Wister's success with bee hives was frequently published in the *American Quarterly Review*, and he was considered a local expert on the keeping of bees.⁴³

For some years there was a good return from the sale of honey and wax. In September, 1826, the hives produced 234 pounds of honey. In time, however, as the region was built up and clover and buckwheat fields became fewer, there was so little nectar for the bees that Mr. Wister eventually abandoned beekeeping. ⁴⁴

During the years that Charles J. Wister kept bees, no photographs were taken of the beehives or apiary compartments. However, during the decades that followed his death, several photographs of the beehives were recorded on film. (See Charles Wister, Jr. Period) No records exist to confirm that those photographed in 1886 were the same apiary structures that belonged to Charles J. Wister. However, because no records suggest beekeeping activities by anyone else at Grumblethorpe, it is possible these are the same apiaries. [see photos XII, XIII, and XIV]

According to the Site & Relic essays prepared by Miss Frances Wister and Edwin Jellet, Charles J. Wister was also an authority on local minerals. At one time the walls of Grumblethorpe's library were lined with several cases of Charles J. Wister's personal collection of local minerals. He also lectured on the subject of mineralogy at the Germantown Academy. The collection that was previously kept in the library is now on deposit at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

Unfortunately, none of the notebooks or journals used by Charles J. Wister were dedicated to the activities within the flower garden. The only written record of flower garden activity in his own hand appears in 1813 as a four page flower list in Charles J.

Wister's agricultural journal.⁴⁵ [see Appendix I] Diary writings of Wister's son, Charles Wister, Jr., suggest the layout of his father's garden with several examples of his father's garden activities. A better understanding of the flower garden and outbuildings that occupied Wister's time can be found in photographic images and family writings that survive from the Charles J. Wister Period.

Archaeological findings in 1989 confirm that the peripheral boundaries of the garden at Grumblethorpe have primarily remained unchanged since John Wister's purchase of the site in 1741.⁴⁶ Although the subdivision of planting spaces and garden contents varied from owner to owner, the outside dimensions of the garden have always been 190 feet wide and 450 feet long.⁴⁷ The contents of this rectangular space during the Charles J. Wister Period were never extensively documented in writing nor on film beyond the aforementioned four page flower list and eight photographs taken between 1858 and 1865 . However, when one draws on the similarities between these eight images and many more recorded during the Charles Wister, Jr. Period (1865-1910), the appearance of the garden during the mid-nineteenth century materializes.

The first of the eight photographs, depicting areas outside Grumblethorpe, was taken from the rear porch looking down the brick path that extended from the back of the house to the gardens beyond. In the photograph [7] the use of "potts" is made clear by their existence along the path that extends to the east. The stone wall that bordered the eastern side of the house yard is visible, and several trees adorn the gras- covered area beyond the porch. In addition, relatively young branches of vines begin to cover the arbor that extends

over the pump and the widest part of the brick path. This informative photograph is the only dated photograph taken during Charles J. Wister's years at Grumblethorpe. Two additional photographs that remain unidentified could easily be attributed to this or a later period. Both illustrate the rear layout of the main house and structural additions. [13 and 14] Each photograph documents the different buildings materials that were used to build the original stone farmhouse, brick and stucco-covered kitchen , attic, and wooden workshop. The second of the two [13] also details the fence that lined the base of the workshop and wrapped around the privy, which was located just beyond the limits of the image. The next three images were taken just beyond the midpoint of the central walk that bisected the rectangular garden. Taken at the base of a pear tree that was a survivor from the John Wister orchard, these three images [photos 3,4, and 5] indicate the presence of planting beds on either side of the central path. Although the beds are filled with lush, mature vegetation, the edging along the borders of the beds is quite small. Perhaps these small plantings are the rooted clippings of boxwood that Charles J. Wister was recorded to have taken from the "enormous" boxwood that survived from his grandfather's orchard upon the same site.⁴⁸ As shown in several photographs, [photos 3,4,and VIII] a bench was placed beneath the shade of the pear tree perhaps for a cool centralized resting place that afforded the best view of the garden. The second of these three images is of great interest in light of the garden's history. The two men shown enjoying the garden are the junior and senior Charles J. Wisters who together cultivated the site for one hundred and five years.

The next four photographs captured several images of the observatory that was constructed by Charles J. Wister in 1834. In 1933, when the small building collapsed, an "obituary" for the observatory was printed in a local newspaper. This newspaper survives today as the only source that reveals the composition of the small structure. The small round room that was used as the observatory was built of a wooden frame, had a flat roof, and sat on top of the square brick smoke house.[photos 1,2,8, and 9] Several undated photographs from the Germantown Historical Society [photos 10, 11, and 12] clearly depict a set of wooden stairs that climbed the northern side of the smoke house and turned west to the second floor entrance. Another image of Charles J. Wister enjoying his garden in the company of an unidentified visitor, shows the base of the observatory adorned with young wisteria vines. The undated observatory photographs confirm the existence of the wisteria and illustrate the later introduction of geometric beds where Charles J. Wister displayed a large cluster of "potts." [photos 2,10, and 12]

Based on Charles J. Wister's 1865 estate inventory, the inside of the observatory housed a clock, transit instrument, telescope, bar, and chair.⁴⁹ The transit instrument and astronomical clock were built, installed, and "set on the meridian of the place" during the summer of 1843 by Charles J. Wister and Isiah Lukens.⁵⁰ Lukens was a Philadelphia clockmaker, an advocater of astronomy, and personal companion to Charles J. Wister. The astronomy instruments inside Wister's observatory were the first in the area. The observatory was utilized as a national astronomical institution that "was located six seconds west of the Philadelphia State House."⁵¹ Until standard time was introduced, Charles J.

Wister became the local reference for exact time.⁵² In 1933, the building collapsed during a series of rain storms.⁵³

The only image of the farm that survives from the Charles J. Wister Period is a drawing that was done by Wister in 1864.[6] Compared with a photograph that was taken from the exact same vantage point twenty-eight years later [photo XX], the farm buildings underwent physical alterations with the passing of time. Specifically, two wooden sheds were removed from the yard behind the barn, and an additional fence subdivided the field to the northeast of the barn. Further, the drawing indicates the presence of a second large wooden barn that sat perpendicular to the barn still standing during the 1860s. [6 and XX] It was on the site of the second barn that the pigeon house and two stone cottages were later built. The two sheds extended from the north end of the old barn and were incorporated into the same end of the replacement structures [photo XIX]. The photographs from this period illustrate the ice house that was dug and the piazza that was added. However, reliance upon later images must prevail for visual interpretation of the temple and coach house.

In addition to entries that may be used to interpret the physical nature of Grumblethorpe, Charles J. Wister used his agricultural journal to record miscellaneous "recipes" that he probably used around the farm and house. For example, the instructions for making "French Cement" were recorded in 1819.⁵⁴ This mixture was used to produce " a glossy, hard, protective finish for roofs."⁵⁵ John Claudius Loudon's instructions for the cultivation of ferns were transcribed in 1851. Other interesting recipes included

molasses beer, ginger beer, camphor water, cures for rheumatism, and "blackening of boots."⁵⁶

By the middle of the agricultural journal, Charles J. Wister's attention to written detail slackens. Because the journal was used on a regular basis, Charles J. Wister must have resorted to previous entries for the sake of reference. In this way, recipes, measurements, and lists were never repeated. For example, the tree inventories from 1819 and 1821 were not rewritten during later years. Rather, revisions were made to the existing inventories to keep the list current. Although written additions were not dated, the labeling of trees as "D" (dead) was inscribed in a number of different handwritings suggesting that Charles J. Wister shared his journal with his farm staff.⁵⁷ As a result of his earlier detailed descriptions and measurements, later journal entries by Charles J. Wister are much less interesting and informative. Sporadically however, records were made of new or unusual occurrences, such as the new oak plank floor that was installed in horse stable in 1821, or the introduction of carrots and string beans in 1841.⁵⁸ The last seventeen pages of the journal (1848-1865) failed to keep the reader apprised of the current state of the fields and flower beds. Rather, the journal takes the role of a personal diary where the reader sees Charles J. Wister's growing dependence on the live-in waiters and coachmen that were frequently hired and replaced.⁵⁹ The journal entries continued, in brief, until the year 1865, when CJW died at the age of 84.⁶⁰

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55. Ibid., page 39.
56. Ibid., pages 73 to 96.
57. Ibid., pages 41 and 45.
58. Ibid., pages 50 to 71.
59. Ibid., pages 68 to 96.
60. Ibid., page 96 and from Hotchkin, *Ancient & Modern Germantown...*, page 50.

CHARLES WISTER, JR. PERIOD (1865-1910)

Charles Wister, Jr. (1822-1910) inherited the Grumblethorpe property from his father in 1865.¹ During his years as proprietor of the farm, Charles Wister, Jr. continued his father's traditions of farming, gardening, and use of the agricultural journal.² Charles Wister, Jr. never married, and Grumblthorpe was his place of residence from his birth until his death.³ He was the last Wister and inhabitant to live at Grumblethorpe.⁴

Charles Wister, Jr. used the last thirteen pages of his father's agricultural journal to record farming activities between 1865 and 1878.⁵ Unlike the earlier entries of Charles J. Wister, Sr., the entries after 1865 show much less attention to detail. Beyond the routine mention of smokehouse activities, comments on the weather, and listing of crop quantities, the journal writings of Charles Wister, Jr. reveal little about Grumblethorpe.⁶ The entries do show that during his lifetime Charles Wister, Jr. maintained what was left to him by his father and previous owners.

However, a great deal can be surmised about the nature of Charles Wister, Jr.'s flower garden from a series of late nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs that are presently on deposit at Landmarks, the American Philosophical Society, and the Germantown Historical Society. In addition, Edwin C. Jellett, local historian and horticultural enthusiast, prepared an essay for the Site & Relic Society of Germantown that documented the state of the garden in 1909 and its history. Although no formal reference was made, in the context of the essay, to the botanical sources that were used to identify the

plantings in the garden, Jellet's essay is helpful in piecing together the fragments that survive in early source materials such as journal writings, photographs, and later site plans. In 1938, Miss Frances Wister wrote in a different article for the Site & Relic Society that Jellet was a close friend to Charles Wister, Jr., and that the two walked the garden together. In this event, Jellet's essay may indirectly reflect Wister's own ideas or plant preferences. In his essay Jellet groups together his listing of flowers, shrubs, and trees, but fails to provide exact locations of specific plantings within the garden spaces. As a result, comprehensive plant and flower lists may be compiled. Only with reference to photodocumentation can the plantings be located and mapped.

Jellet's essay confirms the basic layout of the flower garden that was planted by Charles J. Wister into the 190 X 450 space laid out by his grandfather during the eighteenth century. Jellet mentions a central path that spanned the length of the garden and extended ten to twelve feet in width. A HABS map from the 1930s systematically depicts these and other garden features that were explored by an archaeological excavation during 1989 [see Map IV]. The findings of the 1989 dig helps one to understand the photographs and overall design of Charles Wister, Jr.'s garden.

From the photograph collections mentioned above, twenty-two informative images were recorded in three significant areas at Grumblethorpe between 1885 and 1886. Four of these photographs came from the Germantown Historical Society and were never labeled. However, the approximate date for each of these four photographs can be deduced from the costumes of subjects and specific photograph type. It is also evident that there was a trend

during this period to take photographs in a series, because the same woman appears in each photograph wearing the same black outfit. Seven of the images [photographs I - VII] were taken in a variety of locations within the yard just beyond the piazza. The first image [I] clearly depicts the rear configuration of the main house, piazza, house yard, and entrance to the flower garden. A brick path extended from the rear of the house to a small gate at the edge of the flower garden and was pierced midway by a water pump. Two additional photographs [VI and VII], although undated, show the pump as the subject of the image. Careful analysis of these photographs indicates that a different pump was the subject for each photograph based on the number of slats in the base of the pump and different shaped molding at the top of each decorative top. The water from the pump probably rotted the wooden base of the pump and had to be replaced from time to time. The placing of these two images during the Charles Wister, Jr. Period is conjectural, based only on the size and color of each print, suggesting that they are part of a series of other photos that were identified to this period. The next four photographs [II-V] capture different angles of the house yard and transitional space into the flower garden. Combined, these images confirm the presence of a rectangular grass yard that was marked by seven trees of different sizes and framed by a stone wall along the eastern edge and a white picket fence along the northern edge. A central opening that was approximately ten feet wide was cut into the picket fence and crowned by a vine-covered arch. The arch probably served as the formal entrance into the garden beyond, where a visitor was met by a series of low, geometric-shaped, box-edged planting beds. The photographs do not clarify the exact

configuration or design of every single bed, but the archaeological dig from 1989 confirmed the duck foot design of the beds that was depicted in a 1934 HABS site plan. The photographs from the late 1800s support this design [see map III and IV]. The most informative of these images [V] was taken in the winter of 1886 when the garden was covered with snow. The contrast of the snow against the dark outline of the leafless trees and evergreen shrubbery helps one to focus on specific planting locations.

Nine photographs were taken at different locations within the flower garden during the 1880s. Four of these images [VIII - XI] show different views along the same path that Jellet described in 1909 as being between ten and twelve feet wide. However, the photographs contradict the width of the path that was later mentioned by Jellet, and archaeological excavations in 1989 failed to locate any paths that were wider than five or six feet. The photographs mentioned above [I-V] show the opening in the picket fence to be approximately ten to twelve feet wide, and perhaps it was this of dimension that Jellet wrote. Nonetheless, photos VIII, IX, X, and XI clearly define a path covered with small, pale, possibly crushed, stone. A series of wooden planks, approximately sixteen inches wide, were laid on top of the path and ran the length of the garden. These photographs do not reveal the layout of the entire flower garden, but document major portions alluding to the appearance of the rectangular space. Confirming the 1934 HABS drawing, the central path divided five pairs of square planting beds which filled the rectangular garden. [see Map IV] The path was crossed at the intersection of each bed by additional paths and the entire set of beds was ultimately framed by another path. In this way, movement through

and within the garden could be direct and easy, or could entail a series of interesting turns around the beds. Each of the beds was outlined by boxwood borders that were approximately twelve inches tall and one foot deep. Further, each bed contained different sets of plantings where some beds were overcrowded with vegetation, and others were marked centrally by a small tree surrounded by grass. Going north, away from the house and into the garden, one would pass beneath four vine-covered arches along the path before reaching the end of the garden. Every arch seemed to tie a pair of planting beds together by dropping its two support bases into the interior edge of the beds at hand. The arches were systematically spread out between the close end of the second pair of beds and far end of the third pair [see map III]. The shape of the closest pair of arches resembled a low gable and the others took the form of a widened arch.

Each of the photographs taken within the central part of the garden seem to focus on an old ivy-covered pear tree that actually stood to the western edge of the central path at the fourth pair of beds. Folklore suggests that this living tree was the last fruit tree to survive from the John Wister orchard that previously filled the garden of Charles Wister, Jr. Just beyond the tree, a bench rested on the path. It was probably located there to utilize shade. Within the bed, somewhat disguised by heavy plantings that included mature rhododendrons bushes, was the "summer house." [VIII] Historic documents do not indicate the date of construction for this small structure. However in 1938, Miss Frances Wister wrote in an article that was prepared for the Site & Relic Society that the summer house was constructed by Charles Wister, Jr. as a place of rest for his ailing sister, Sarah.

According to Frances Wister, the little summer house was adorned with ferns, wildflowers, and rhododendrons that were transplanted from the different wooded areas on the property. The journal writings of Daniel Wister [1771-1776] refer to a summer house in John Wister's garden, and Charles J. Wister, Sr. wrote of a "temple" that was being constructed in *his* garden in 1811. In 1990, no summer house remains and no known proof exists to support which of these buildings is the one pictured within John Wister, Jr.'s photographs.

A different set of photographs was taken along the western edge of the northern corner of the garden. In this location, three photographs show a series of apiary structures that were probably remnants from the beekeeping activities of the Charles J. Wister Period [XII - XIV]. At the intersection of the outside western path and the cross path between the last two northern beds sat a small arbor. Underneath the arbor sat a bench and one of the apiary compartments [see map III]. Presumably, one could sit comfortably on the bench and work with the beehive at hand under the shade of the vine-covered arbor [XII-XIII]. Two similar compartments sat in the northeastern corner of the garden with a miniature bee house that was approximately four feet tall, five feet wide, and three feet deep [XIV]. These images also show that the exterior edges of the rectangular garden were lined with a tall planked fence. Between the fence and the peripheral garden path sat a narrow strip of grass that followed the shape of the garden and corresponding path. As with the planting beds, the outside edge of the exterior path was also framed with small boxwood hedges. Further, the apiary photographs [XII - XIV] show the relation of the garden's end to the

barn and stables that sat beyond the plank fence. A miscellaneous photograph [XVI] from the family scrapbooks shows a marigold stem resting on a light colored background.

Perhaps this photograph was taken to record one of the many flowers that adorned the beds within the garden.

The last nine photographs that survive from the Charles Wister, Jr. Period include various images of the barn, stables, coach house, and yard that sat just beyond the north end of the garden. None of the photographs indicate the relationship of the farm buildings and fields to the parcel of land that included the tenant house. One of the most informative of these [XV] is a photograph of the western drive that ran the length of the property between Germantown Avenue and the barn beyond the garden. This dirt path was separated from the garden by the same plank fence that enclosed the square beds. However, the angle of this photograph shows the specific relationship of the drive to the north corner of the garden and other farm buildings that sat in this vicinity. Grouped with two other images [XIX and XX], the arrangement of at least ten farming buildings becomes clear [See map III]. In addition to the large elongated barn, the collection of wooden structures included what were probably a pigeon house, two tiny cottages, two open stables, the barn, a shed, the cider house, and a coach house. The remaining four barnyard images [XXI, XXII, XVII, and XVIII] show some of the details of the farm buildings and surroundings. For example, close views of the barn [XVII and XVIII] show that the barn was approximately thirty-three feet tall and had a stone base that was approximately seven feet tall. The barn had four small access doors and four large double

doors through which a carriage could pass. The barn had one small and one large tree on the south side and two small trees to the north. A pump sat just beyond the center door to the north in the shade of one of the trees. The yard to the north of the barn was enclosed with the same planked fence as the garden. Several other sections of fencing extended beyond the limits of the photographs outlining perhaps what were some of the other pasture fields [XX]. Combined, these barnyard images show seven chickens and one dog.

Three additional photographs were taken at the turn of the century during the last decade of Charles Wister, Jr.'s ownership of the site. The first of the three images [b] was probably taken in early spring or late fall of 1900, because most of the trees and shrubs are devoid of leaves and flowers. This image illustrates the central path, showing small but full boxwood around each square bed. In addition to the arches mentioned previously, a similar square-shaped arch was placed on the cross path between the first and second bed on the western side of the main path. In the photograph, wooden planks on top of the main path draw the eye to the far end of the garden, where a gate and barn are clearly visible in the distance. The second photograph [a] is one of the few images showing part of the "goose foot" parterre near the observatory as illustrated on the 1934 HABS drawing. [See Map IV] Archaeological evidence was found in 1989 that suggests the late nineteenth century as the period of construction for this set of geometric beds. The last of the early twentieth century images [c] is a very clear photograph of the summer house that was taken in 1901. The photographer stood on the other side of the central path to capture a front view of the summer house which was oriented to the east. The closeness of the summer

house to the camera clearly shows the checkerboard-trellice design on the walls. However, the image fails to expose any more of the garden than the adjacent pear tree and contents of the bed that are in the foreground of the photograph.

Charles Wister, Jr. enjoyed the garden and farm here described until his death in 1910. It was his final wish, according to his descendants, that "no one but a Wister should live at Grumblethorpe, and his wish was fulfilled."⁷ The terms of Charles Wister, Jr.'s "Last Will & Testament" bestowed the property in Germantown to his two nephews, Alexander and Owen.⁸

ENDNOTES:

1. "Brief of Title to Nos. 5267-5269 Germantown Avenue." Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission City Street Files, undated, pages 4 to 15.
2. Charles J. Wister. "Agricultural Memorandums and Experiments, 1806-65. Continued by C. J. Wister, Jr., 1865-1878." Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society Manuscripts Collection, page 96 to 110.
3. Suzanne Eastwick. "The 'Grumblethorpe' Garden: An historic sketch, " from *The Herbarist*. Washington, D.C.: herb Society of America, 1963, page 16.
4. Suzanne Eastwick. "The 'Grumblethorpe' Garden...," page 16.
5. Charles J. Wister. "Agricultural Memorandums...," pages 96 to 110.
6. Ibid., pages 96 to 110.
7. Suzanne Eastwick. "The 'Grumblethorpe' Garden...," page 16.
8. "Brief of Title to Nos. 5267-5269 Germantown Avenue." Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission City Street Files, undated, pages 4 to 15.

ALEXANDER & OWEN WISTER PERIOD

(1910-1941)

A series of small photographs exists from the last phase of Wister ownership at Grumblethorpe. However, although nineteen photographs were taken of the garden during the 1920s, the severely overgrown vegetation makes interpretation of the site very difficult. Only seven images that survive from the 1920s are identifiable in terms of garden location. The first two of these photographs [d and e] show Alexander Wister in the vicinity of the observatory. The first photograph [d] shows the height of the wisteria trees and vines surrounding the east side of the observatory to be at least twelve feet. In addition, the white paint on the picket fence is almost entirely worn away, suggesting, perhaps, that the original fence from the late eighteenth century was never replaced or repainted. The second photograph from this collection [e] shows Alexander Wister seated in the house yard holding a hat and cane. The yard in which he sits is still grass-covered and the trees near to him have almost doubled in size since 1886. [IV] As a comparison to previous site conditions, the image of the garden covered with snow from 1886 [V] shows much smaller trees amidst the geometric shaped beds and in the right foreground of the photograph. It was during the 1920s that the reverse of this view [h] was photographed, showing that the opening in the picket fence was closed, with additional picket fencing, and that the vine-covered arch and "goose foot" parterre were removed. Thus, the comparison of tree sizes

from 1886 to 1920 represents the types of change that occurred by the early twentieth century. Another photograph was taken of Alexander Wister on the upper staircase that led to the observatory door. This photograph from the 1920s [g] shows an enormous bank of rhododendrons that grew somewhere to the northwest of the observatory. The heavy clusters of rhododendrons and other bushes make the exact location of the photographer unclear. The only recognizable image of the John Wister pear tree was taken at the northwestern end of the garden[i]. The photograph again shows Alexander Wister, who is standing in front of the tall pear tree looking to a grass-covered area that was formerly adorned with boxwood-lined planting beds. The final photograph used in this study shows the north end of the garden with the carriage house and stables in the distance. The pear tree, which is located on the left side of the image, sits behind a series of remnants from a garden of a different era. Careful analysis of this photograph [j] illustrates the sort of deterioration to which the garden was subjected during a time of neglect. The spindly boxwood was evidently not suited for the overgrown, perhaps over-shaded, setting and ended up like the plantings shown in this sad photograph. No documentation exists to suggest the period of time during which the farm buildings were razed. However, as late as 1923, a local newspaper mentioned that an unidentified older gentleman cared for the house at Grumblethorpe on a daily basis. Each day, this caretaker opened the shutters, swept the floors, milked the cow, fed the dog and cared for the pigeons. No mention was made of garden maintenance. Site descriptions from early 1930s mentioned the summer

house, barn, barnyard, orchard, the truck patches, and the magnificent beds of zinnias.

During these years, neither of the Wister owners resided at Grumblethorpe, and, although photographs show that they enjoyed the garden into the 1920s, the property eventually fell on hard times and was sold to Landmarks.

LANDMARKS PERIOD (1941- the present)

The Philadelphia Society For The Preservation Of Landmarks, the only owner independent from the Wister family since the farm's beginnings, purchased Grumblethorpe in 1941 from the Pennsylvania Company, which acted as executor for the estate of Charles J. Wister.¹ The sole beneficiary of the estate was Emily Wister, widow of the last owner of Grumblethorpe, Alexander Wister.² It was probably during the years when Grumblethorpe was controlled on behalf of Emily Wister by the Pennsylvania Company that unmonitored growth in the garden contributed to its overgrown state. Following Emily's death, the terms of the "Last Will & Testament" of Charles J. Wister, Jr. were executed to protect the area presently comprising what is known as Grumblethorpe as a twentieth-century carry over of his grandfather's wishes.³

Should the Phila. Society for the Preservation of Land Marks in the exercise of its uncontrolled discretion that it cannot preserve and maintain sd Mansion House as a public monument, it shall notify The Penna. Co. for In on L and G.A. that effect, and offer to reconvey the prems or so much thereof as it may not have sold to the Penna Co. etc. Trustee for Elizabeth Wolcott Wister, u/w of Alexander Wister decd., et al their h -e a- s Should the Phila Society et .c with instructions to convey the prems to the grantors in the above recited deed... and when notice is recieved as to their names, and from and after such conveyance to sd. corp. shall have no further liability to any person by reason of such conveyance or the ownership of sd. prms prior to such conveyance. 4

Recs. 9-27-1940
DWH 1059/46

The terms of Charles J. Wister's Will also indicate that, in 1941, the pasture fields,

orchard, barn, and barnyard were eligible for public sale. It was at this time that the property was subdivided from the original eight acres purchased by John Wister in 1744 to the present site, which holds approximately two acres.⁵

Based primarily on the "Garden" correspondence files housed at the Landmarks office, the condition of the garden during the last five decades is roughly suggested. A series of letters from various tree surgeons, nurseries, and interested parties reveals the fallen state of the garden that lead to its ultimate demise. No known photographs exist to support the stages of change that eventually lead to the site's present barren condition.

Although five varieties of oak trees were planted at the site in 1942, most efforts in the garden entailed removal of debris, branches, and trees from the garden at Grumblethorpe. In addition to the removal of dead trees and branches, numerous stumps from previously cut bamboo trees were uprooted in 1957. There is no record as to whether the bamboo trees were dead, overgrown, or just not wanted. At the same time, however, the remaining boxwood was salvaged by cutting it back. Removal proposals were submitted to Landmarks during the following year to remove an elm and an Ailanthus tree, both of which were growing into the foundations of the rear wall at the tenant house. In July of 1959, a gingko, pear, apple, Chinese orange and two clumps of boxwood were pruned. Other trees to receive maintenance attention were a copper beech, ash, mossy cup oak, cryptomeria, and several pin oaks. Several rhododendrons, magnolias, and red maples "near the Old Pear" were then removed and discarded from the site. Again, no reason was indicated as to the removal of the old plant materials. Similar correspondence

in 1964 mentioned care to two red maples, a locust, ash, and fringe tree. A second letter from the same year makes reference to the dying elm that was "obviously" plagued with dutch elm disease. These are the only known efforts that were made on behalf of Landmarks, and the present condition of the site provides ample testimony that few remnants of the Wister garden survive.

ENDNOTES:

1. "Brief of Title to Nos. 5267 - 5269 Germantown Avenue." Philadelphia: Philadelphia Historical Commission City Street Files, pages 1 to 15.

2. "Brief of Title....," pages 1 to 15.

3. Ibid., pages 1 to 15.

4. Ibid., pages 1 to 15.

5. Ibid., pages 1 to 15.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

By exploring the six periods of ownership at Grumblethorpe between 1741 and 1990, a series of important conclusions can be drawn from an interpretive study of the site. The following represents a summary of each period's most fundamental assets, these combine to highlight Grumblethorpe's historic value.

The John Wister Period emerges with great historical importance as the time of the establishment of a surviving farmstead from the mid-eighteenth century. John Wister's productive farming activities at Grumblethorpe between 1744 and 1789 represented local integration of foreign fruit orchard practices in a thriving agricultural region. In addition, the surviving shape of his narrow rectangular parcel of land is a testament to the pattern of settlement along the main thoroughfare in Germantown. The construction and growth of Grumblethorpe was a direct consequence of his mercantile success in the "New World." The terms of his Will indicate that John Wister also had a strong sense of family, to the extent that his children and grandchildren were provided for upon his death. John Wister's lifetime ambitions and investments were protected from public sale and immediate subdivision by assignment to pairs of family members as overseen by several executors. The Will dictated that Grumblethorpe be kept within the family for at least three generations and resulted in Wister ownership of the farm for almost two hundred years. The site which comprises Grumblethorpe today is a sizable portion of the original rectangular lot,

purchased by John Wister, where an orchard, farm, and several gardens thrived, and where many generations of his own descendants lived and worked with the land that he cherished.

The greatest contribution to Grumblethorpe's history that emerges from the Daniel Wister Period comes from the brief writings in his garden journal, 1771-1776. Although location of the flower beds that are mentioned cannot be discerned at present, the nature of an eighteenth century garden is readable. Popular and available flower types, terminology, and methods of record keeping can thus be confirmed. Because Daniel's small flower garden was cultivated on or close to the site of his father's thriving farm while his father was alive, Daniel's work may be regarded as a recreational subset of routine farming activities. Daniel's flower garden also marks the first recorded alteration to the original farm that was laid out by John Wister.

The Charles J. Wister Period (1805-1865) is the first of the stages to leave contemporary researchers with historic images and precise documentation of farm and garden activities at Grumblethorpe. Information can be taken from the many notebooks, journals, articles, photographs, and drawings that survive from Charles J. Wister's years at Grumblethorpe. Wister's scientific inquiries lead to the collection and understanding of minerals, vegetation, and bees as well as pursuits in astronomy. By examining Wister's eighteenth century findings and explanations within the natural sciences, historic ideologies may be interpreted to focus more clearly on the processes of local evolution. In addition, analysis of Wister's farming practices might similarly be compared to agriculture today to

decipher the nature of the undeveloped farmlands that were the forerunners of the area's suburban regions. The precise details given to journal entries concerning the growing of grasses, fruit trees, and the other crops that were propagated by Charles J. Wister when innovative technology was not yet developed are valuable in understanding the history of the Pennsylvania farm. As with Daniel's journal during the 1770s, the brief mention of flowers in Charles J. Wister's journal may be used to understand gardening trends during the mid 1800s. These primary source materials are also significant for their sporadic referral to the previous farming stages, these support the interpretations of early histories and links between Wister generations. Finally, the photographs that survive from this period afford glimpses of Wister's eighteenth century garden. Comparisons of the oldest images to later photographs and the present site provide a visual record of change. Although constant attention was given to upkeep and maintenance of Grumblethorpe, the dominant themes of change and evolution are the most fundamental characteristic of the site's history. Charles J. Wister acted on this theme and transformed his grandfather's farm into a country estate that boasted a lovely garden and reaped the benefits of a productive farm.

The most important facet of Charles Wister, Jr.'s association with the family farm and garden can be found in the many photographs that were taken during his first years as owner of Grumblethorpe. The content of these informative photographs may be used to study the work of the first three Wister generations at Grumblethorpe. Certain vestiges from John Wister's orchard and Charles J. Wister's garden survived within the garden of

Charles Wister, Jr. and were thus captured on film. As with his father and grandfather before him, Charles Wister, Jr. left a record of the sorts of vegetation that grew in his garden via the essay prepared by Edwin Jellet in 1909. However, no documented proof exists to locate any of the plantings within the garden, for any period, beyond what is readable in the miscellaneous photographs.

The task of drawing significance from the years during which Grumblethorpe was owned by Owen and Alexander Wister is difficult because it was during these years that unmonitored growth within the garden began. However, by upholding the wishes of Charles Wister, Jr., Alexander and Owen Wister kept the surviving property within family ownership. Although the vegetation soon resembled a wild environment, the house and rectangular garden area were protected from the hands of twentieth century development by continued private ownership. One very significant piece of information that emerged during the last Wister ownership was the HABS drawing done in 1932. This drawing, confirmed as accurate by the 1989 archaeological dig, is very useful in deciphering photographs and verbal description of the site through time.

The last phase, which began in 1941 and continues presently, has been controlled by the efforts of Landmarks. A complete restoration of the house was executed during the 1950s and the garden now demands similar attention. Efforts have been made to preserve the vestiges of the gardens of the past, but several destructive changes have ensued. However, archaeological experts were called in to begin a series of excavations to recapture the information contained beneath the top levels of earth in the undisturbed sections of the

garden. To date, the first dig has provided researchers with a framework of building phases from related soil samples and the confirmation of the HABS map mentioned previously. One very important asset that emerges from this final stage is the future. Landmarks has within its power the capacity to reverse the negative effects to which the surviving landscape has been exposed for the majority of this century. This is perhaps the most vital stage of Grumblethorpe's unfinished history, for if the future is misused, the past is all that will remain of this valuable site.

In viewing the many assets that emerge from each of the periods mentioned above it is my observation that Grumblethorpe was a successful farm that survived for almost two hundred years within one family because of tradition and natural resources that allowed successful propagation of crops, livestock, and an ornamental flower garden. Although changes were made to the house, garden, and farm from decade to decade, a pattern of consistency persisted. During every period but the last, a Wister lived at Grumblethorpe, taking from the natural surroundings all that was realistically possible. In addition, each seemed to thoroughly enjoy his property, partially because it was a continuation of something previous and personal and partially because individual workmanship was given a vehicle upon which creative ambitions were carried out. For example, John Wister was able to mold the new tract of land to the best of his ability. His ideas were probably inspired from the images and ideals of the German homeland which he left behind to start a new life in America. The text of this paper shows that, locally, John Wister was known for bringing German orchard practices to Grumblethorpe. From the family patriarch, the

tradition continued and expanded. The orchard was last referred to in a local newsclipping from the 1920s, showing that the presence of fruit trees at Grumblethorpe survived for almost two hundred years. The very last remnant of the 1740s, beyond the house and its structural surroundings, was the old pear tree, which finally fell and had to be discarded in 1990. In another sense, beyond assuming that each of the Wisters enjoyed all that they gave to the family farm, primary documents from each period mentioned clearly suggest the same. John Wister would probably not have so carefully protected his life's investments, including Grumblethorpe, for his children and grandchildren, if he did not enjoy the investments. Nor would he ever made Grumblethorpe his permanent home if he was unhappy there. Based on Daniel's success within the family business his activities were probably recreational in whichever garden he worked, showing that he most likely enjoyed spending his free time working with flowers. In addition, each of the remaining owners posed for photographs that show them enjoying the garden. Lastly, the evolution of the site that is made apparent within the context of this study supports the individuality that was symbolic of each Wister who affected Grumblethorpe's appearance. Changes were not made to undermine or replace what was implemented during prior years, but to make the most of the natural surroundings that Germantown had to offer. In relating these patterns to the significance of the site, it becomes clear that two hundred years of activity at this private farm in Germantown represent an American success story for a family of German immigrants. This success is attested to by the additions to the site and variety of uses found in the landscape. Grumblethorpe is historically significant because it was the work

site for an immigrant family who advanced their own opportunities. Grumblethorpe is also meaningful because its history shows a clear documented series of events by which other local histories can be compared and merged for a better understanding of the history of Germantown.

CONCLUSION

The author's goal of this study was a mastery the skills needed to successfully utilize primary source materials in relationship to historic properties in order to determine a site's significance. In completing the exercise, the author has reached conclusions that illustrate Grumblethorpe's historic value. To complete the evaluation process, however, it becomes necessary to address the present site that survives as Grumblethorpe, a site that bears little surface information about its own history. Based on the first archaeological findings from 1989, the garden beneath the surface contains a wealth of information that can be utilized to prepare a much more detailed analysis of the garden's history. Following the maintenance suggestions outlined within the pages of the archaeological report [see appendix V], it is my contention that any intervention at the site should not be permitted at present. Rather, preservation precautions should be employed to protect garden artifacts remaining from the different periods mentioned above. Particularly for the earlier periods, when the benefits of photography were not available, isolation of any remains and the prevention of *any further intervention* must be enforced. Further archaeological research at Grumblethorpe would provide the best source of interpretative information that would substantiate the observations and assumptions within this study. Such research would also reveal to the areas within the garden that were historically significant.

The second phase in determining the site's present significance with relation to its past should entail a professional site survey where each surviving plant and landscape structure

be analyzed by a trained professional. For example, a preliminary survey of this kind was conducted by Robert J. Fleming, Landscape Architect, during the early spring of 1990 for the purposes of aiding this study. Mr. Fleming's surface analysis indicated that the garden has very significant remains from yesterday's gardens. These include Trifoliate Orange [*Poncirus trifoliata*], Ironwood or Blue Beech [*Carpinus caroliniana*], Juniperussp sp. [cf. *virginiana*], Buxus sp. [cf. *sempervirens*], Kentucky Coffee-tree [*Gymnocladus Dioecia*], and two Ginkgo biloba. These specimens are possible vegetative of "progeny" offsrpings of original trees that were planted in the garden during earlier periods. [see map IV, photographs A-D, and F] Finally, the root systems from the old pear tree appear to be sprouting new growth in the same location as the parent tree.[Photo E] In cases such as these, where original plantings or new growth from old root systems may exist, every precaution should be employed to preserve and care for these specimens.

Therefore, because the site holds valuable information beneath the surface of the ground about the gardens' history, and, because certain botanical survivors live on in the garden today, the present garden is of great potential importance. The history of the site can be directly correlated to a series of structural transitions that were tied together by strong family traditions. Therefore, each of the periods described before 1910 be identified as significant periods. None deserves more acclaim or commendation than another because each period was affected by a unique set of trends and motivations. Official assignment of periods of significance would include the John, Charles J., and Charles, Jr. Periods. Based on the dates of his journal entries, Daniel's activities would be

incorporated into the John Wister period.

The conclusion of this study addresses the issue of site intervention and period interpretation. Any new changes to the garden at Grumblethorpe should be a reaction to its present condition. We do have vestiges of what existed during previous periods, but the farm or garden at Grumblethorpe cannot be recreated in its genuine original appearance for any of those periods. Grumblethorpe will never exist as a personal, private estate that has access to unlimited funds and access to original plantings such as native nineteenth century vegetation or eighteenth century tulip "roots." Although the notion of recreating the garden that is depicted in many of the historic photographs is appealing, this would not support landscape conservation. Rather, upon the completion of finalized archaeological research, the space could be interpreted as a modern representation of the past through a horticultural museum study. Specifically, the original outline of the parterres could be delineated to reveal the layout of the garden that existed for the period circa 1813-1910. Moreover, each bed could be used to interpret different facets of the documented garden histories from the three periods of significance mentioned above. For example, two beds could be dedicated to modern hybrids of the types of flowers that Daniel planted during 1771 and 1773. Another bed could be filled with the zinnias that were noted by a visitor to the garden in 1922. A different set of beds could be filled with flower "potts" like the ones used by Charles J. Wister in 1858. Others could be adorned with fruit trees of the same types used by John Wister during the 1760s. Thus, by working with combined interpretations from the different periods of significance, the original trees and boxwood hedges that survive

from previous gardens would again be graced by a living garden space. However, the new plantings would exist to help educate visitors about garden practices from the different periods of significance while using new vegetation to *suggest* the series of stages that makes Grumblethorpe worth preserving.

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APPENDIX I

Flowers.

- No 1 White Pansy.
- 2 Crown Imperial
- 3 1st Chambersburg Polyanthus
- 4 3 Baltimore Crocus's
- 5 Crown Imperial
- 6 Do — do —
- 7 Wilds flower
- 8 do — do
- 9 100 various roots from Chambersburg
- 10 Sweet William
- 11 Polyanthus
- 12 Do — do
- 13 Do — do
- 14 — do — do
- 15 — do — do
- 16 — do — do
- 17 — do — do
- 18 — do — do
- 19 Yellow Violet
- 20 Polyanthus
- 21 — Do — do
- 22 White flag
- 23 White Lily

75. 4 Narcissus Duplex
 76. 6 " Simplex
 77. Crown Imperial
 78. 9 Tulips
 79. 12 do
 80. 9 do
 81. Pionia
 82. 11 Tulips
 83. 10 do
 84. 15 do
 85. 9 - do
 86. 10 - do
 87. 138 Tulips & 16 Hyacinths
 88. 4 Longuills
 89. 5 Narcissus Duplex
 90. 4 Longuills
 91. 5 do
 92. 4 Bulbs. Blue?
 93. 3 - do do
 94. 3 - " "
 95. 6 Narcissus Simplex
 96. 6 - " "
 97. 6 - " "
 98. 6 - " "
 99. 6 - " "
 100. 11 Bulbs N S Iris?
 101. 1 Ornithogalum }
 Pyramidale }

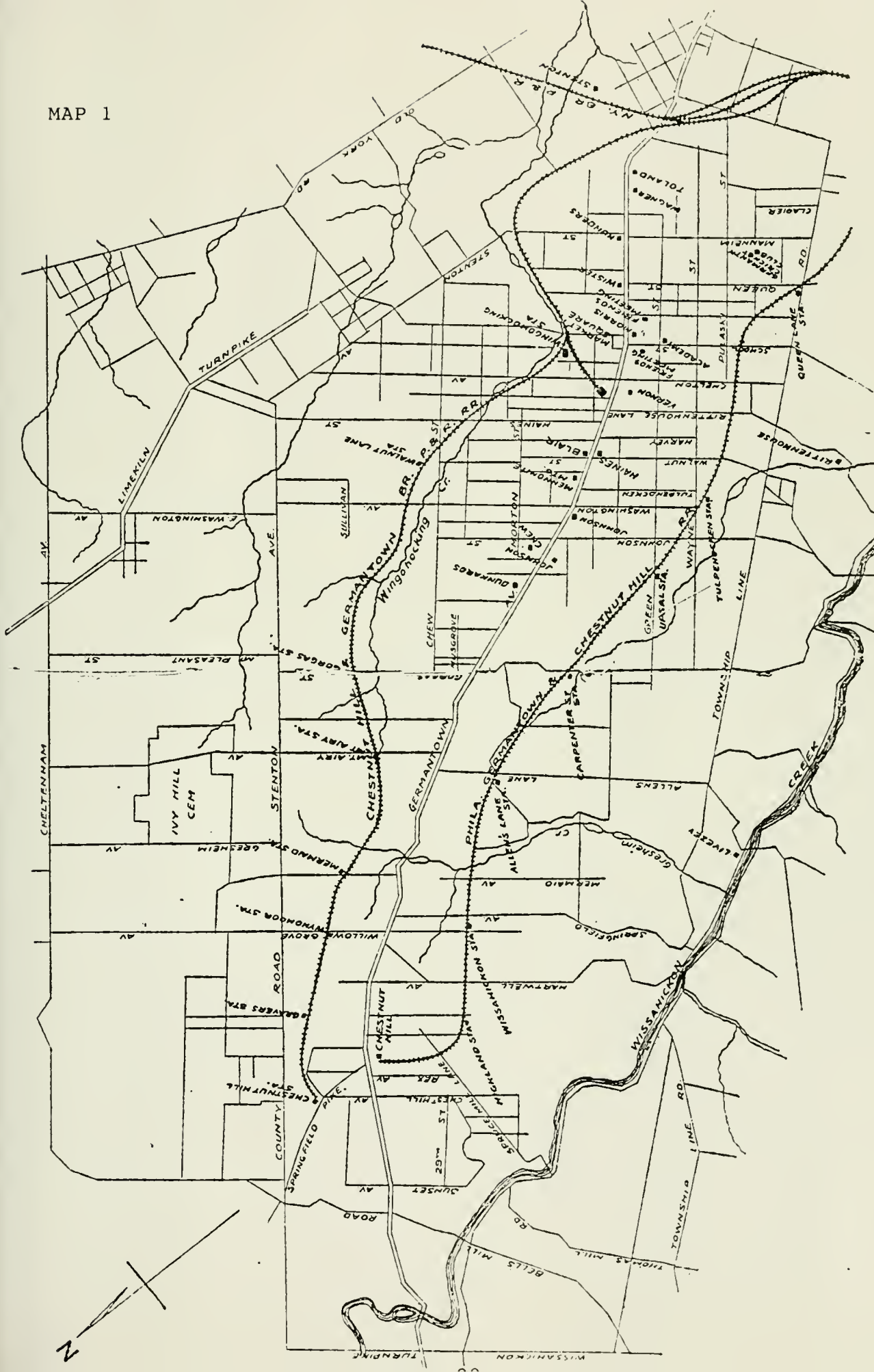
102. 1 Ornithogalum Pyram
 103. 3 Bulbous Iris
 104. Single Yellow Rose
 105. Variegated Iris
 107. Yellow Iris
 108. Coral Anemone-like
 109. Yellow Lilly
 110. Yellow Pink
 111. American Woodbine
 112. Pennsylvania Rose
 113. Rose N S. Cam?
 114. Do Do Do
 115. Variegated Flag
 116. Yellow Rose
 117. Burgundy Rose
 118. Yellow Lilly
 119. Scabious Anna
 120. Scotch Rose
 121. French Rose
 122. Scorpion Anna
 123. Yellow Rose
 124. Scotch Rose
 125. Chamberburg Rose N S
 126. French Rose
 127. Burgundy do
 128. Double Yellow Rose
 129. Burgundy do
 130. N S. Flag or Lilly?
 131. Chamberburg N S
 132. 3 Bulbous Iris
 133. White Lilly
 134. Polyanthus
 135. Pionia 136. Muller Pink

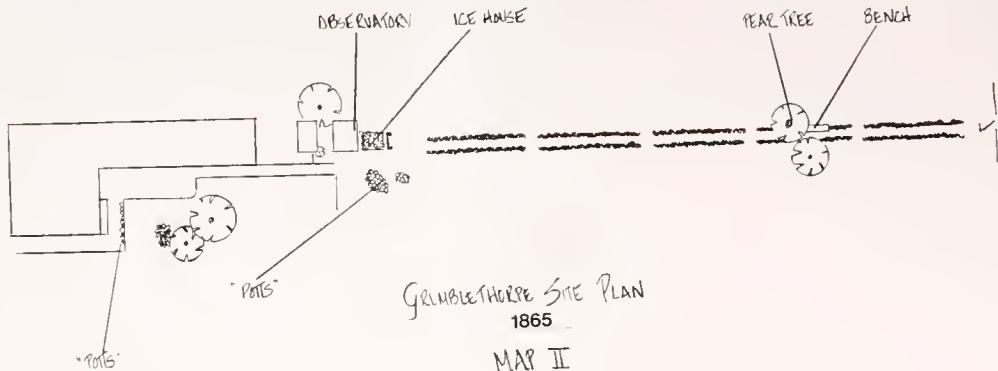
1820

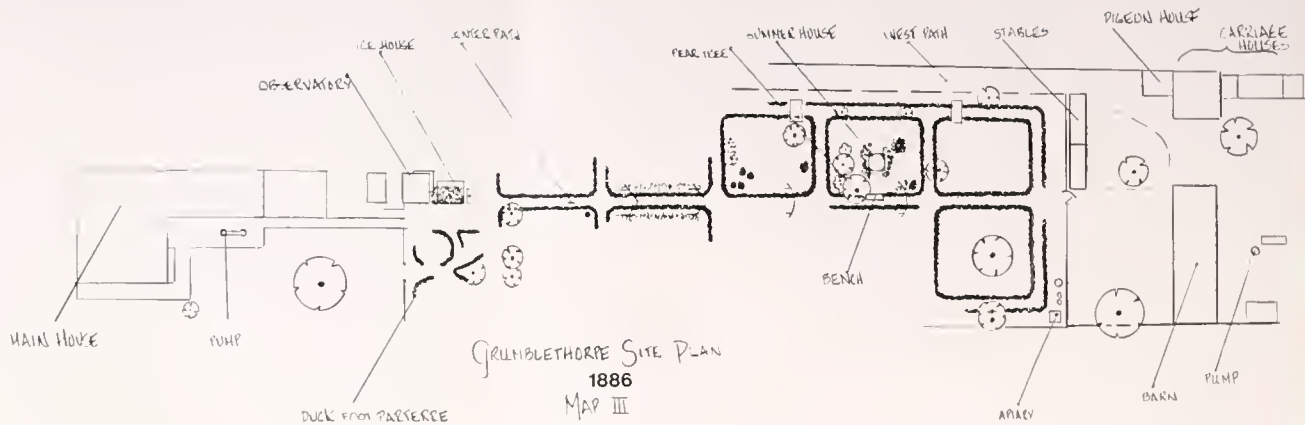
March 25. List of Stocks grafted at this
time & in 1819. & 1820

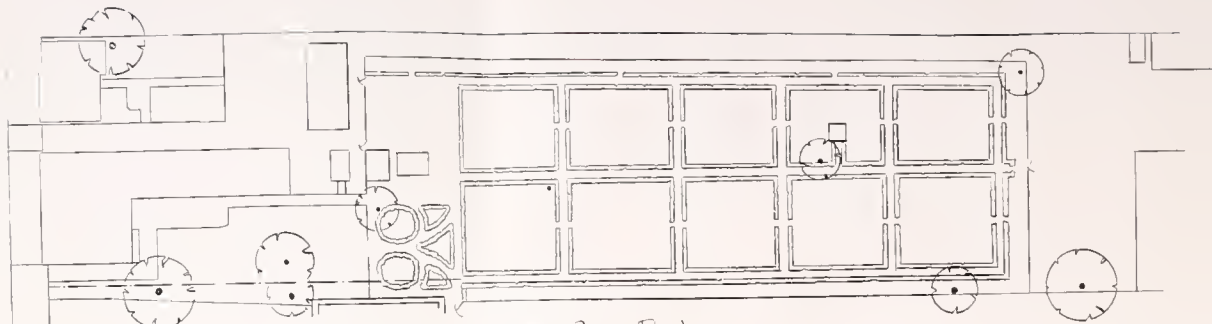
No 1. Oyster-Cherry	26	Krug's Plum
" 2 Long Island Plum	27	Butler's Do
D 3 Black Hawthorn	28	Golden Bitter Pear
4 Carnation	29	Do
5 Dickel Pear	30	Butler's Plum
6 " " "	31	Long Island Plum
7 Fine French do	32	Krug's Plum
8 Price Cherry	33	Do
Dead 9 Golden Bitter Pear	34	Butler's Do
10 French Pear	35	Golden Bitter Pear
11 Clifton's Hollander do	36	Clifton's Hollander
12 Yellow Pear	37	Price Cherry
13 Dickel " "	38	French Pear
14 Guignol Madame "	40	French Peach - Montmoulin
15 " " "	41	Do
16 Large abricot - Butler	42	Guignol Mignon
17 Large Blue Pear	43	Blood Peach
18 Pithier White	44	Guignol Bitter D
19 French Pear	45	Do
20 Krug Plum	46	Price early Clingston
21 Late Blue Plum	47	Blood Peach
22 " " "	48	Morris White
23 Large Bitter D	49	Guignol Mignon
24 Late Blue Plum	50	Guignol Bitter D
25 Large Blue Pear	51	Guignol Mignon
	52	Blood Peach

APPENDIX II
MAPS





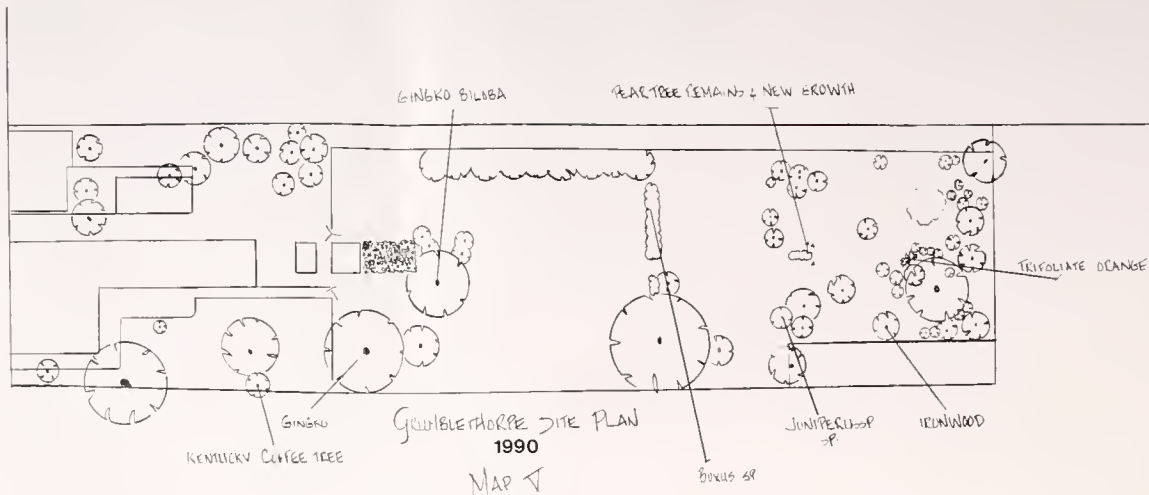




GRUNBLETHORPE SITE PLAN
1934

MAP IV
(HABO PLAT PLAN)





APPENDIX III
ARCHAEOLOGY

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

The 1989 historical archaeology testing program in the Grumblethorpe garden demonstrated that significant, intact archaeological resources relating to earlier garden landscapes exist under the present ground surface. These resources include: (1) a parterre that was part of a late 19th-century Colonial Revival Garden created by Charles J. Wister, Jr.; and (2) a series of distinct garden paths and border beds from the 18th and 19th centuries on the east side and in the center of the present plot. Some of the archaeological resources (strata and features) are quite visible, such as the 19th-century coal ash path along the east edge of the garden, while others, such as the planting beds, are very difficult to discern from surrounding soils.

Many remains of the earlier gardens are demonstrably intact. This is perhaps the most significant discovery from the exploratory archaeological testing of the gardens at Grumblethorpe. The presence of intact 18th-century garden remains in an undisturbed context provides the Landmarks Society with a unique and valuable cultural resource which can and should be researched, interpreted, and preserved, restored or recreated.

A number of important questions were answered during the testing program. However, a survey of this type often raises more questions than it answers. While we are able to determine some specific facts about the configuration of the earlier gardens, it is not possible to explain and interpret the entire garden landscape and its history based on five days of limited testing. The first, exploratory phase of archaeological research at Morven, for example, included six weeks of preliminary testing and two additional field seasons of excavation. Clearly more work is needed to fully understand the evolution of the buried landscape at Grumblethorpe.

Potential areas of future research might include a study of historic garden plants and trees at Grumblethorpe using an archaeobotanical study of plant remains through phytolith analyses, and a tree coring program undertaken in conjunction with a thorough review of the documentary evidence. The brief review of the documentary evidence indicates it is rich and detailed. It also appears that it is somewhat incomplete and that it could be supplemented further by additional collection of documentary data. Specifically there should be a search for census data on Grumblethorpe for both the 18th and 19th centuries at the state and national level; probate inventories and estate accounts should be gathered; family reconstitution analysis should be done; claims submitted for damages done by the British occupation must be sought. Insurance maps and policies should be located. It would be helpful to know more about the Wisters' mercantile activities in Philadelphia and the ways in which the family articulated with the larger society of Philadelphia merchants, craftsmen, and intelligentsia.

At the same time, the historical documents examined for the preliminary overview contain an immense amount of information about the contents of the

Grumblethorpe garden at different time periods. In particular, the Colonial Revival Garden of the early 20th century that Edwin Jellett (1909) describes and for which dozens of photographs exist is well documented. Twentieth century documentation also includes a scaled drawing of the garden at this period (HABS map 1934; see Figure 9)). The excavations of the goose foot parterre confirm that the patterns and shapes depicted on the HABS map do exist while seeming to confirm the accuracy of the measurements on the map. It is highly probable that further archaeological investigation would continue to confirm information that is already known from the documentary sources while contributing less new evidence of the Colonial Revival Garden (with the possible exception of phytolith research).

The surviving documents owned by the Landmarks Society also provide generalized information about the size and configuration of the 18th- and early 19th-century gardens at Grumblethorpe, and in some cases also indicate in detail what plants were growing in specific beds at particular times, especially those of Daniel Wister immediately prior to the Revolution (Daniel Wister's garden books for 1771-1776). Still Daniel Wister's garden book does not provide concrete details on location and layout, and archaeologically we have not seen any evidence of his first garden. John Wister's garden remains elusive as well. Archaeological study, therefore, is the only way to learn about size, shape, and configuration of the eighteenth-century landscape; rather than confirming existing data, archaeology will provide information that cannot be obtained from any other source.

The archaeological investigation has shown that there are paths and planting beds surviving from Daniel Wister's post-Revolution garden. Further, the archaeology shows that these earlier beds and paths and those of his son, Charles Jones Wister, are different in size, shape, and soil matrix (especially for the paths) than the later, Colonial Revival garden. Neither of these is adequately documented in the written records.

What is most surprising is the fact that the best and clearest archaeological evidence seen thus far only begins after the Revolution. What was John Wister's garden like? Was there in fact a formal, ornamental garden? How deep was it? The archaeological evidence from 1989 provides no evidence of a garden landscape at a distance of ca. 120 feet from the north wall of the original building. Was the formal garden small and close to the house? Did one even exist or has the oral tradition and family lore collapsed generations by misattributing Daniel Wister's garden to his father, thereby bridging time to bring the original Wister family effectively closer to its later members. Studies of family lore in New England and the Chesapeake by Yentsch (1988) indicate the prevalence of the manipulation of time and generational activity to project events in the more recent past back onto earlier generations. It would not be unexpected or surprising to find it in action in Philadelphia.

The series of questions about John Wister's garden can be extended. One puzzle that immediately comes to mind is the relation of the tenant house (built by John Wister shortly after construction of the main house ca. 1744) and its back yard to the

ornamental and working gardens of the 18th century at the site. Was the original garden laid out using dimensions based on the presence of both houses or were its boundaries laid with only the main house in mind? The stone wall shown on the 1989 base map would indicate spatial boundaries extending from the east wall of the tenant house to an equivalent distance to the east of the main house. This provides a much narrower garden boundary than one that used the dimensions of both main house and tenant house to provide its southern axis (and one which is also narrower than Jellett's projected 180 feet width). Where were the outbuildings and how were they tied into Wister's "Big House" and tenant houses via fence lines and their placement within the family compound. Were the stables always to the rear of the property (note that they were used as walls or protective backdrops for Daniel Wister's first gardens) or were they originally much closer. Did Reese's stables belong with the tenant house or was Reese another neighbor? Did Wister terrace the eastern hillside slope (as possibly indicated on modern topographic maps which show a drop from 236 to 232 feet across the present yard) to provide better sun for his fruit trees? If so, then the testing done to date has been oriented with the wrong axis in mind.

What was the sequence of outbuildings constructed at the site. Which were added first and which were added later? How did they alter the garden landscape. Knowledge of customary procedure at other sites suggests that the addition of a piazza and an ice house in the early 19th century is also indicative of far more dramatic changes to the house and town lot than these two additions initially call to mind. And there is, in fact, archaeological evidence of a continual reworking and renewal of the garden landscape at Grumblethorpe.

In addition to the questions raised about the gardens in the pre-Revolutionary era, many very specific questions pertaining to specific finds from the 1989 investigation still must be addressed. The western pathway was not explored at all during these investigations, yet its composition suggests both a different function and a different cultural orientation than those found in 1989. While the area where Cotter first found evidence of the western walk was destroyed by the bulldozer in 1989, its presence and its destination (tenant house or main house) can still be inferred by placing units along its projected path in the southern sectors of the garden.

It is still unclear where the entrances to the Victorian goose foot parterre and the first square parterre were located. The HABS drawing suggests the entrance was from the mid-point of the cross walk; further testing could confirm this and also indicate whether this region was a major garden entrance area in Periods II and II. The area between the eastern garden walk and the original boundary wall and the present lot line remains uninvestigated, although there are a series of site interpretation topics that could be addressed were this portion of the site explored through the excavation of a trench.

The extent to which the garden paths were resurfaced over time was completely unanticipated. This raises the question of whether specific paths can be linked

together by composition and elevation and by time period, and similarly, if the border garden beds can be associated with a particular path sequence. Are there aesthetic principals determining the color and composition of the walkways, or perhaps other factors to be considered? Were there any terraces in the original garden? Understanding the relationships between the pathways and garden beds is an integral part of the interpretive program. It is highly recommended that future research be organized and carried out so that changes in the paths and parterres can be recorded and documented in terms of (a) the Daniel Wister garden, (b) its gradual alteration by his son, and (3) the more radical changes to the garden after mid century.

The array of artifacts recovered from the testing program has the potential to link the various garden features to a specific generation or household at Grumblethorpe. Although the sample size was small, the analysis presented here indicates that the various households can be made visible. Of particular note are the artifacts recovered from the soil horizon directly below the earliest walkway surfaces in the central and eastern portions of the garden. These deposits represent a deliberate effort to improve drainage in these sectors. While this practice is not unique, the preservation of such a deposit is significant as are the high concentrations of artifacts within it. The extent of the deposits is not know, but the potential for other significant cultural deposits and for establishing further relationships between the social action of individual members of the Wister family and activity in the garden is high. This should be a key element of any interpretive program which develops from the research of the gardens because it (1) not only tells of events in the garden landscape, but (2) can also be analyzed to reveal details of daily life inside the two houses--tenant and family--that tell of many different dimensions of past life than are revealed through horticultural research.

It is especially obvious after a thorough examination and analysis of the field data and the artifacts that the surface has only been scratched archaeologically. Few spatial and contextual relationships between excavated features, artifacts, and the history of Grumblethorpe and its occupants can be made without further research.

It should come as no surprise that our highest recommendation to the Landmarks Society is for investigations of the garden and its unique resources to continue. The information recovered from such an investigation would have significance not only for the interpretation of Grumblethorpe, but for regional garden history as well.

**APPENDIX IV
PHOTOGRAPHS**

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

1

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1858



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

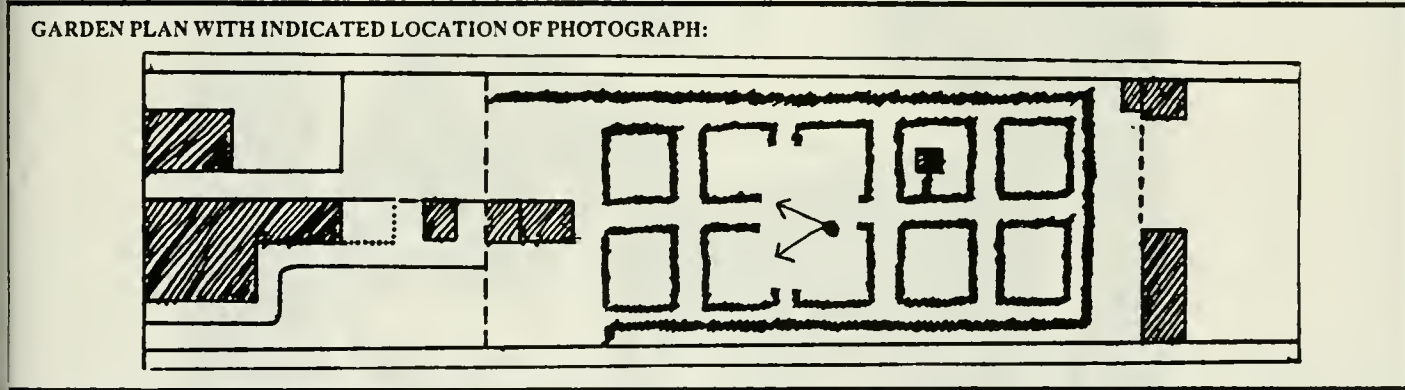


GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. 1	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Observatory, south view	DATE OF PHOTO: 1858
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DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- center of garden facing south to observatory



COMMENT:

- wood frame for wistaria
- structure of observatory

DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. 2	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Observatory, east facade	DATE OF PHOTO: c. 1865
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DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

2

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, east facade

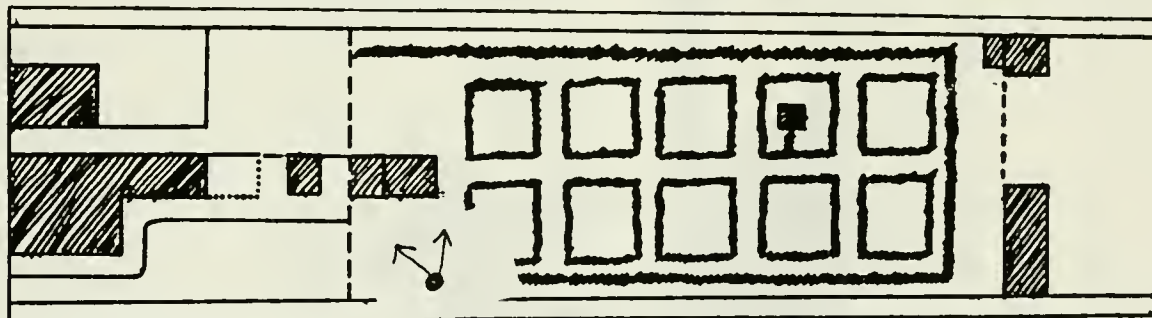
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1865

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north end of garden facing west to observatory

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- flower "potts", central foreground
- wistaria trellice over ice house

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the distribution of the land in the district of the city of Moscow.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the distribution of the land in the district of the city of Moscow.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the distribution of the land in the district of the city of Moscow.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the distribution of the land in the district of the city of Moscow.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of the names of the members of the committee who have been appointed to study the problem of the distribution of the land in the district of the city of Moscow.

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

3

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central Path, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1865



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
3

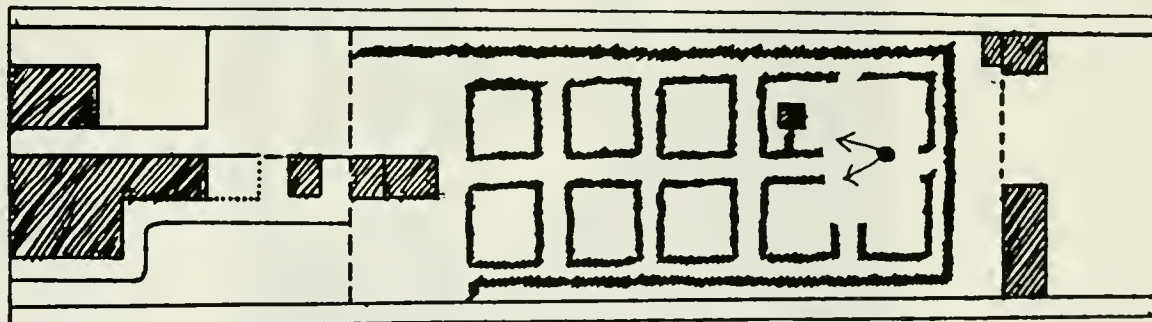
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Central path, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:
1865

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central path facing south to house

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- old pear tree
- bench, right foreground

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

4

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

C.J. Wister, Sr. and Jr., central path

DATE OF PHOTO:

1860



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

4

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

C.J. Wister, Sr. and Jr., central path

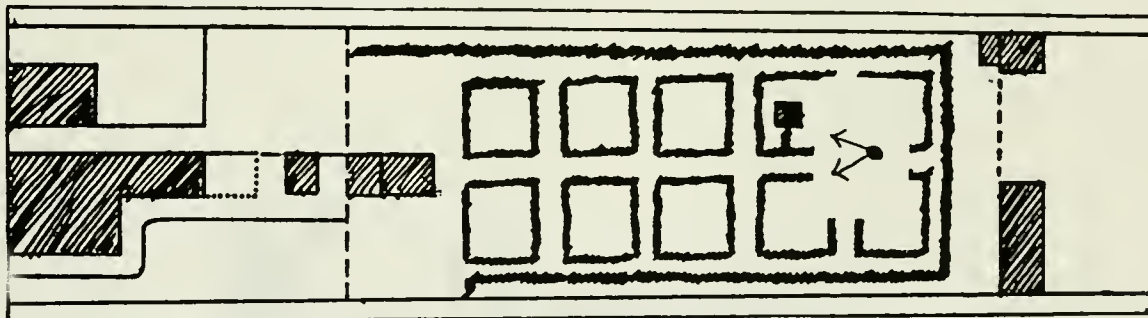
DATE OF PHOTO:

1860

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north garden, central path facing southwest to pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- old pear tree
- bench under pear tree

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

5

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, north view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1858



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

5

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, north view

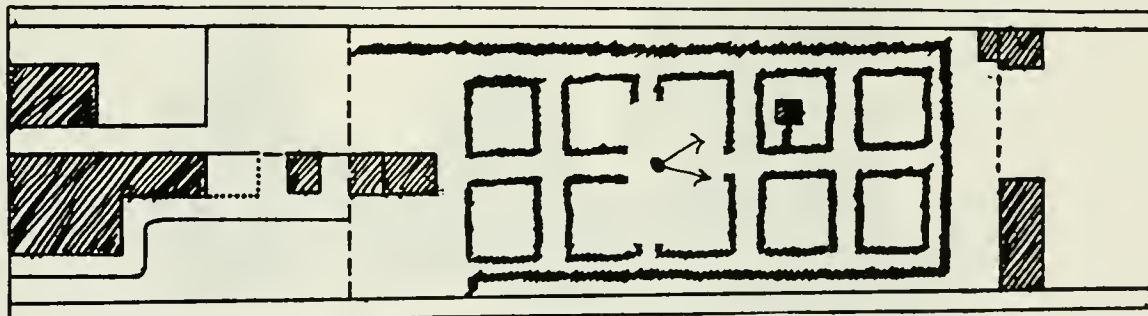
DATE OF PHOTO:

1858

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central path facing north to barn

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- old pear tree, center
- barn, behind garden gate

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

6

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

"Old Barns", sketch by C.J. Wister

DATE OF PHOTO:

1864



Old barn - C. Wister

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

6

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

"Old barns", sketch by C.J. Wister

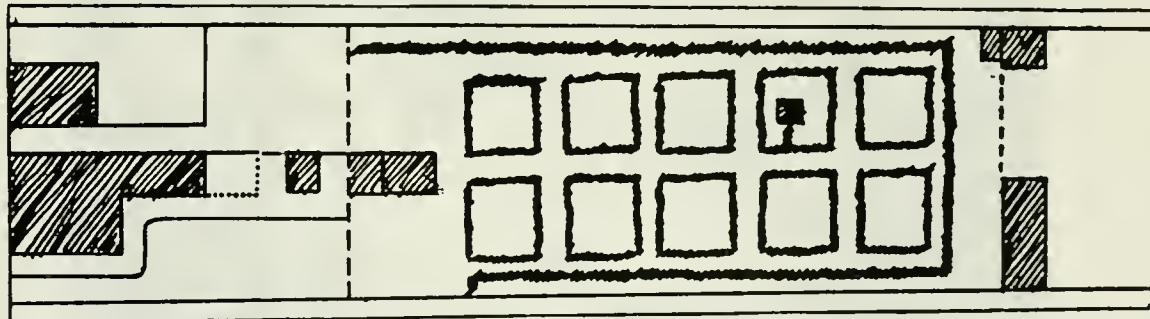
DATE OF PHOTO:

1864

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- pasture fields beyond barn facing southwest to barn

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- barn and sheds, left center
- old wooden barn, right center
- six wooden outbuildings surrounding barns

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

7

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Rear porch view to garden

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1865



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

7

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Rear porch view to garden

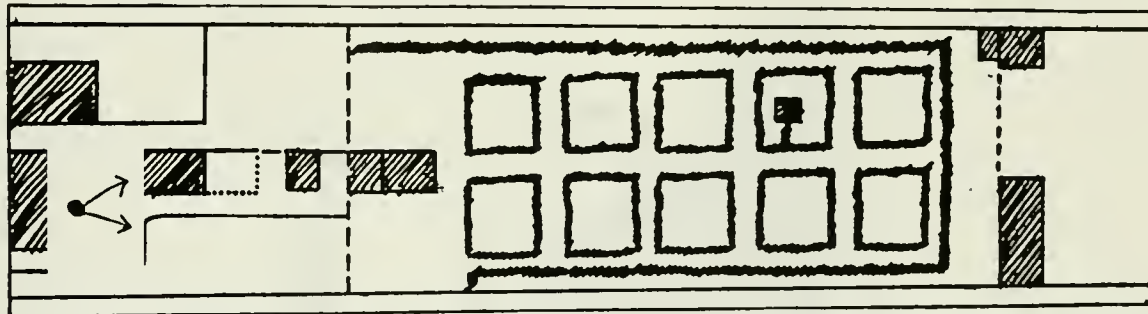
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1865

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- rear piazza door facing north to house garden

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- "potts" right foreground
- pump left foreground
- shaded house yard

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

8

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, northwest facade

DATE OF PHOTO:

1858



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

8

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, northwest facade

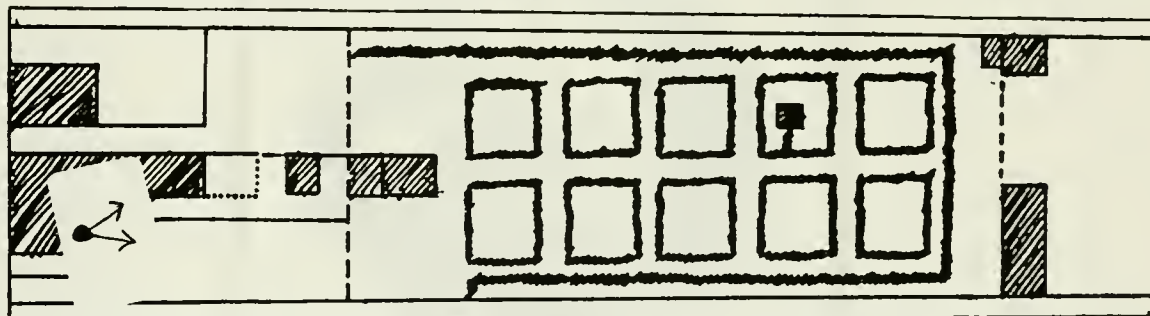
DATE OF PHOTO:

1858

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- second story view northwest to observatory

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- planked fence lining brick path in house garden, foreground

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

14-30-25

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

9

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory & ice house, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1858



April 1858. Grumblethorpe

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

9

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory and ice house, south view

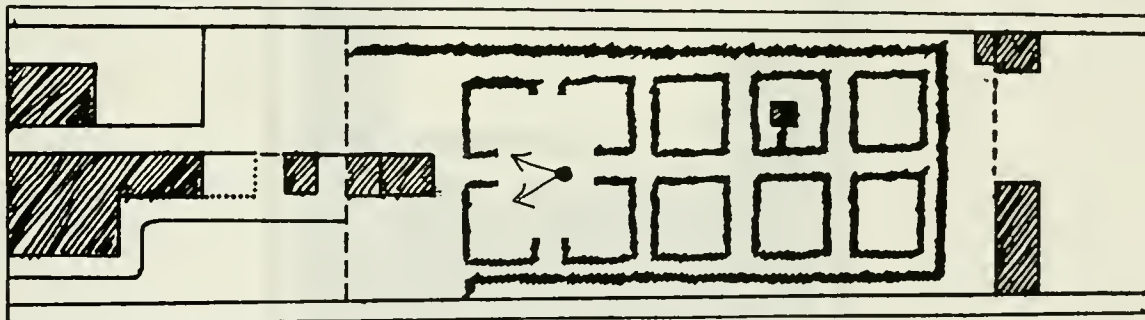
DATE OF PHOTO:

1858

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south garden facing south to observatory

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- wood frame for wisteria
- structure of observatory on smoke house
- configuration of observatory stairs

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. 10	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Observatory, east facade	DATE OF PHOTO: unknown
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DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

10

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, east facade

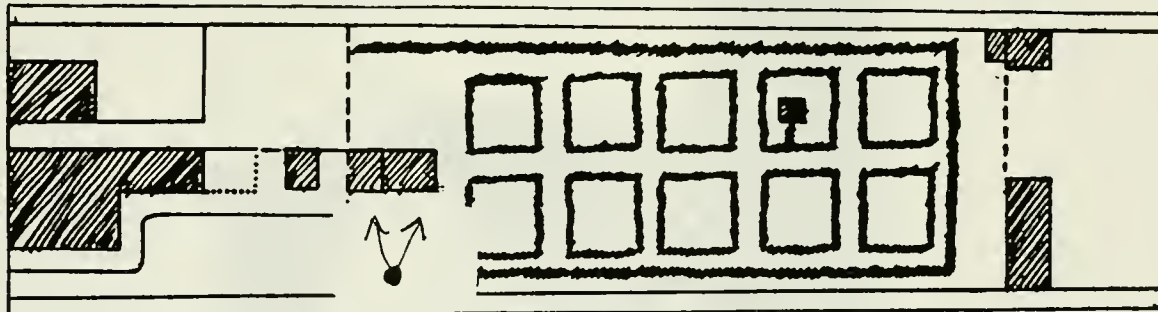
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south garden facing west to observatory

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- wisteria arbors
- observatory structure

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

11

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, west facade

DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

11

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, west facade

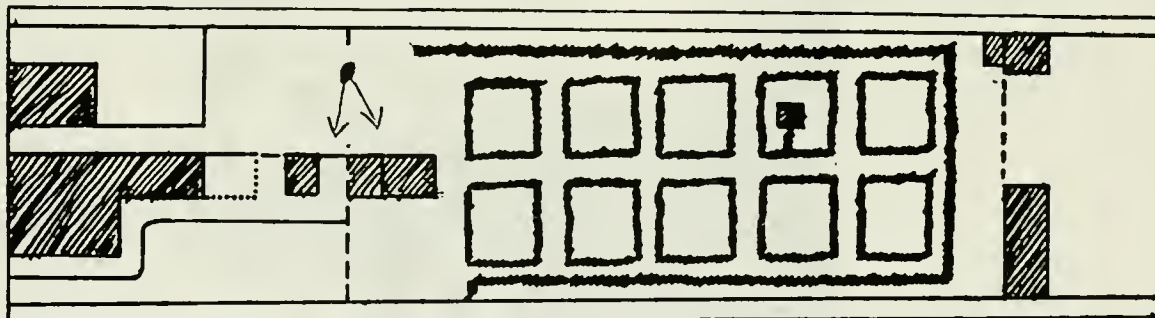
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north tenant house yard facing east to observatory

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- observatory and smoke house structure
- observatory staircase

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

12

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, east facade

DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

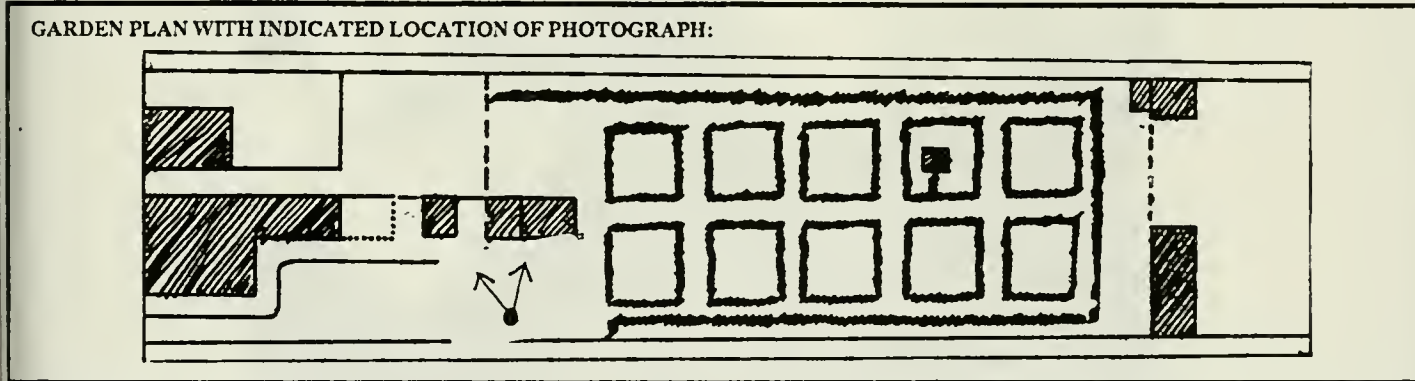
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. 12	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Observatory, east facade	DATE OF PHOTO: unknown
-----------------	---	---------------------------

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south garden facing west to observatory



COMMENT:

- "duck foot" parterre, foreground
- wisteria arbors

DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
13

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Rear view to house

DATE OF PHOTO:
unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

13

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Rear view to house

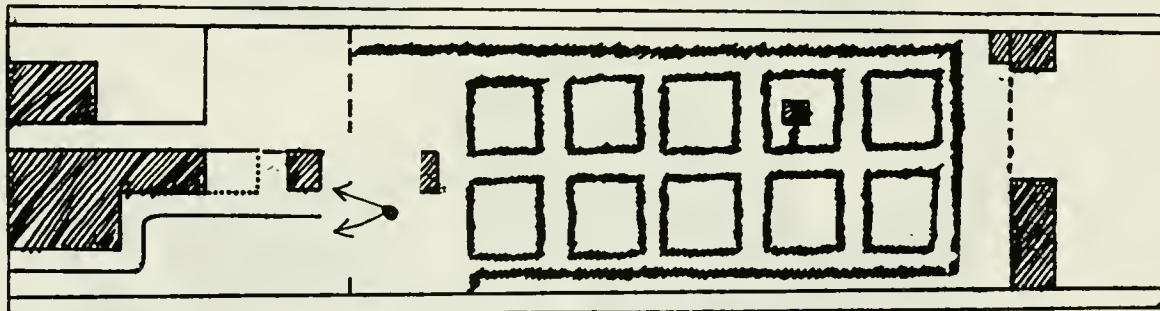
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north house yard facing southwest to house

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- construction materials (wood, stone, stucco, brick) of house and workshop
- planked fence construction

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

14

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Rear view to house

DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

14

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Rear view to house

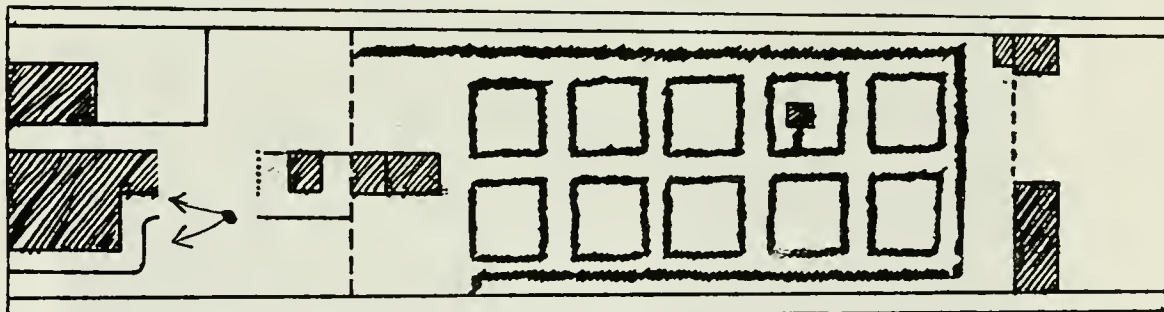
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- house yard path facing south to rear porch

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- vine-covered arbor
- building materials (stone and stucco) for house

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

15

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Grumblethorpe: Prior to alterations

DATE OF PHOTO:

1909



GRUMBLETHORPE

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Philadelphia Historical Commission



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

15

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Grumblethorpe: Prior to alterations

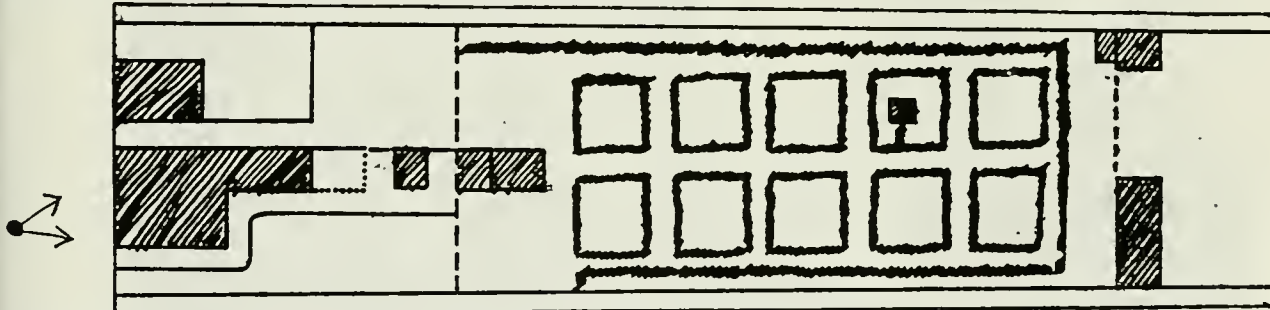
DATE OF PHOTO:

1909

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- engraving from Edwin Jellett's 1909 essay

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- main house prior to alterations

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Philadelphia Historical Commission

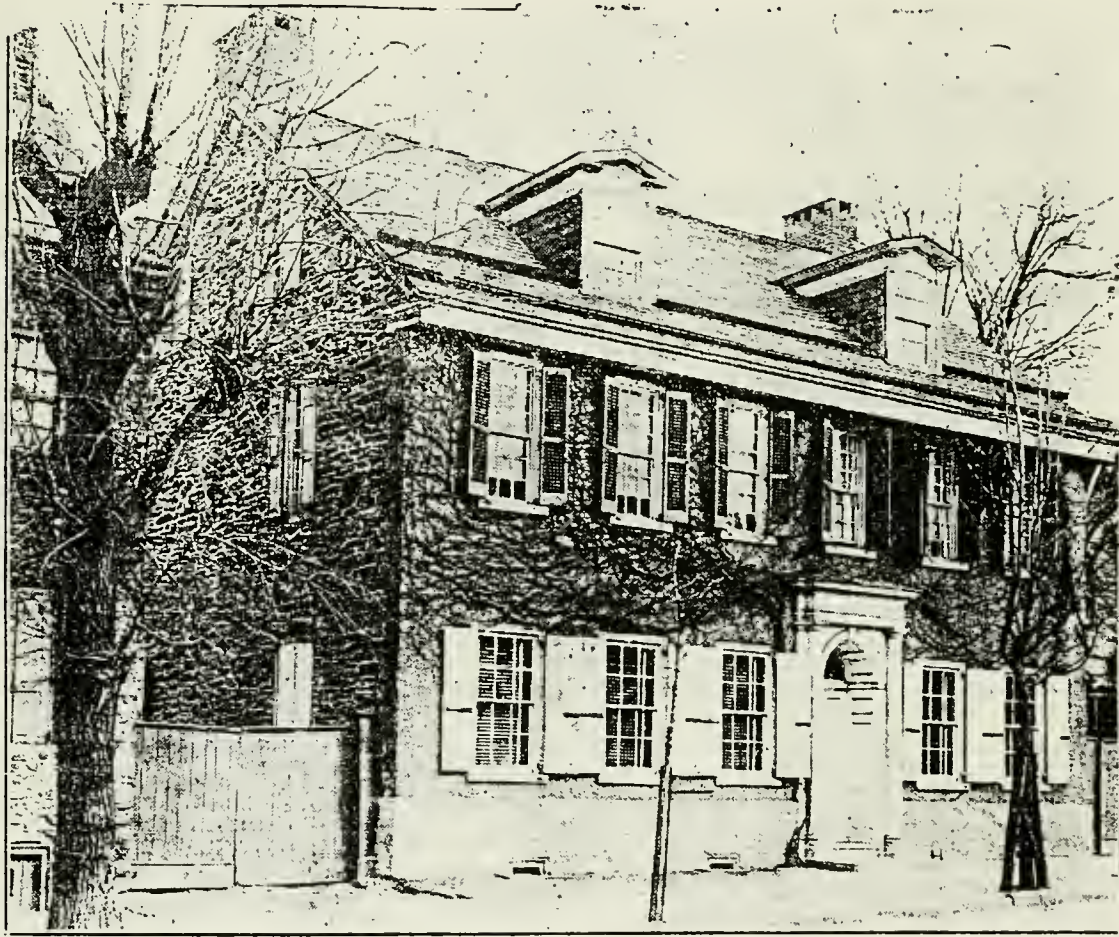


GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
16

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Grumblethorpe: After Facade Alterations

DATE OF PHOTO:
1932



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Philadelphia Historical Commission



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

16

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Grumblethorpe: After Facade Alterations

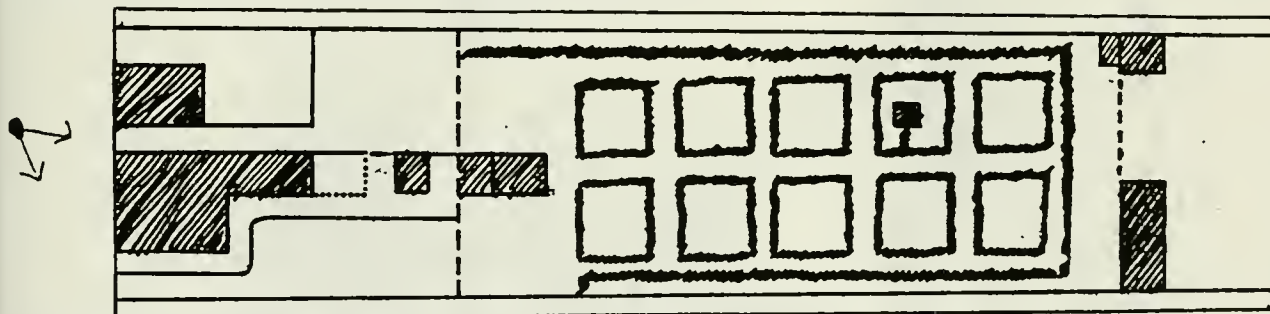
DATE OF PHOTO:

1932

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- 1932 Germantown newspaper clipping

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- main house after alterations

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Philadelphia Historical Commission

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

I

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

View to house from garden

DATE OF PHOTO:

1885



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

I

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

View to house from garden

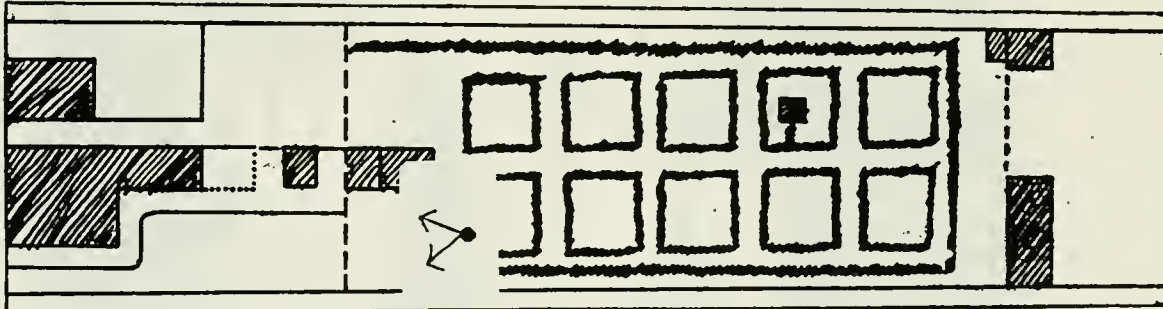
DATE OF PHOTO:

1885

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south garden facing south to house

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- vine-covered arch at picket fence
- placement of trees
- configuration of house and additions

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

II

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pump

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

II

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pump

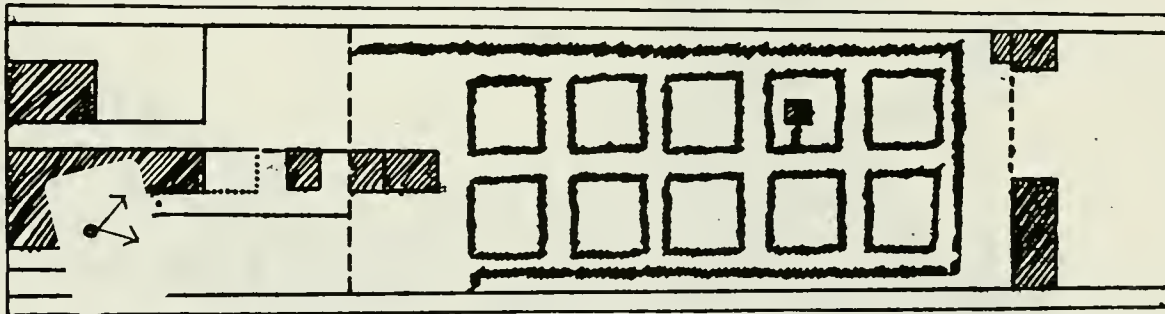
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- house garden path facing north to garden, beneath arbor

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- pump
- path configuration
- plank and picket fence construction

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

III

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard, north view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

III

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard, north view

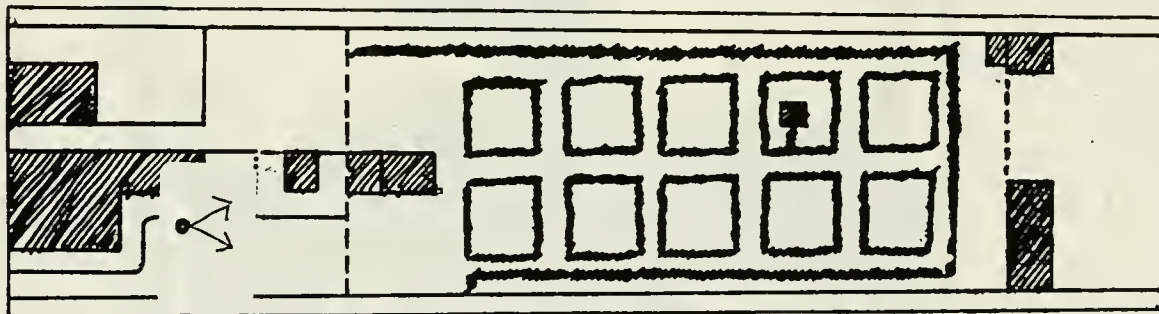
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central house yard facing north to garden

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- picket fence configuration
- placement of trees
- glimpse of "duck foot"

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

IV

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard, northwest view

DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

IV

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard, northwest view

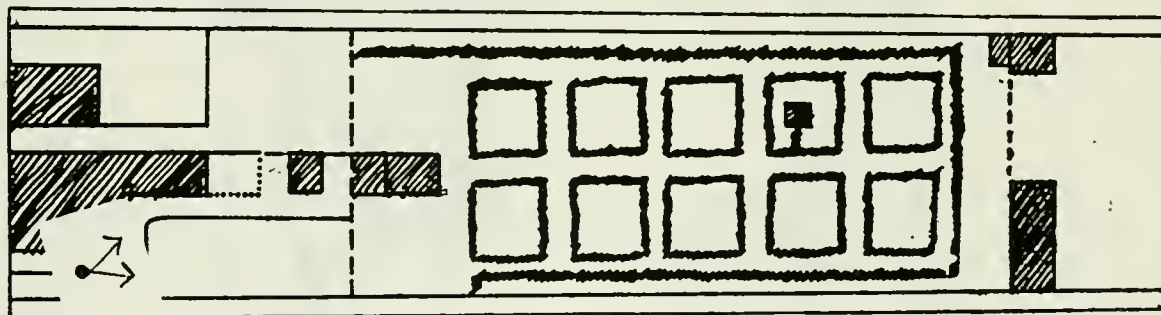
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- house yard facing north to garden

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- picket fence configuration
- layout, northwest corner of house garden and outbuildings

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

V

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard in winter, north view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

V

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard in winter, north view

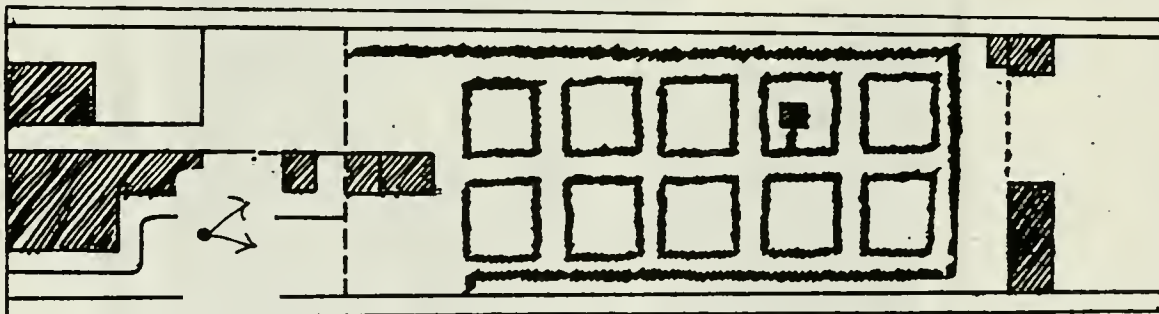
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- house yard facing north to garden

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- picket fence configuration
- layout, north house garden
- glimpse of "duck foot"

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
VI

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Pump

DATE OF PHOTO:
unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

VI

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pump

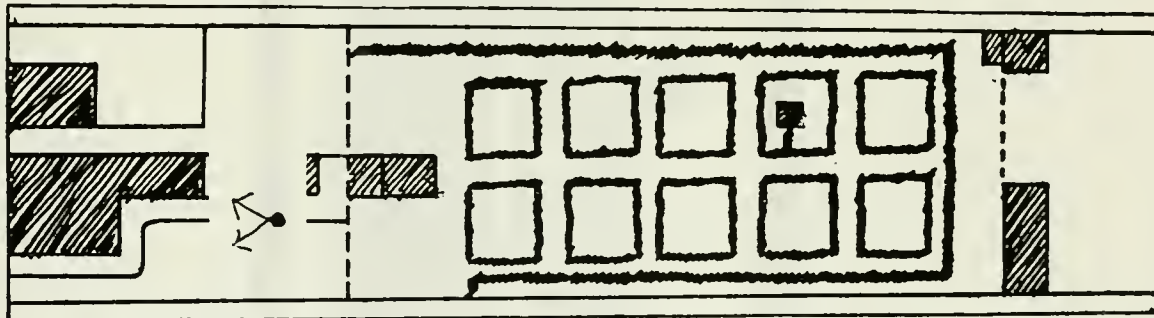
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- center of house yard path facing rear porch

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- pump

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

VII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pump

DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

VII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pump

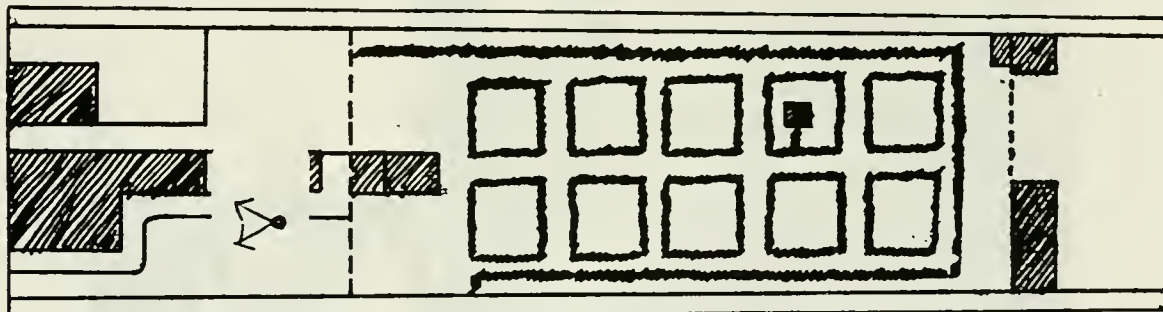
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- center of house yard path facing rear porch

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- pump

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Germantown Historical Society

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

VIII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central Path, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

VIII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, south view

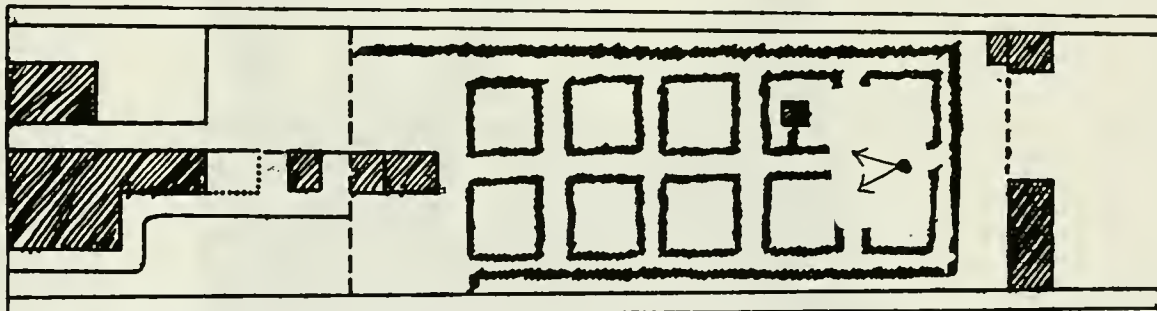
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central path facing south to old pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- absence of bench
- summer house, right foreground
- ivy-covered pear tree

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

IX

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central Path, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

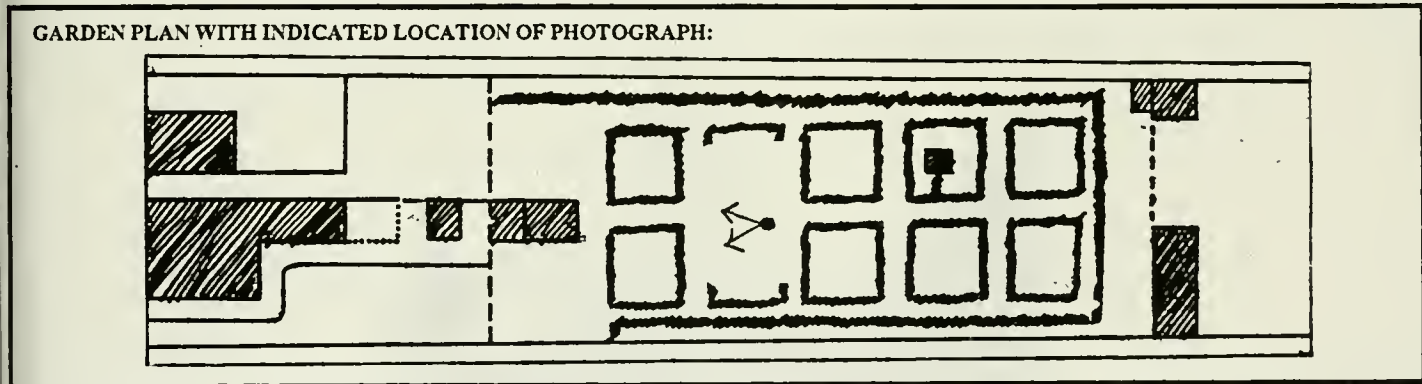


GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. IX	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Central path, south view	DATE OF PHOTO: 1886
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DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central path facing south to observatory



COMMENT:

- pointed archway
- box edging

DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

X

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, north view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

X

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, north view

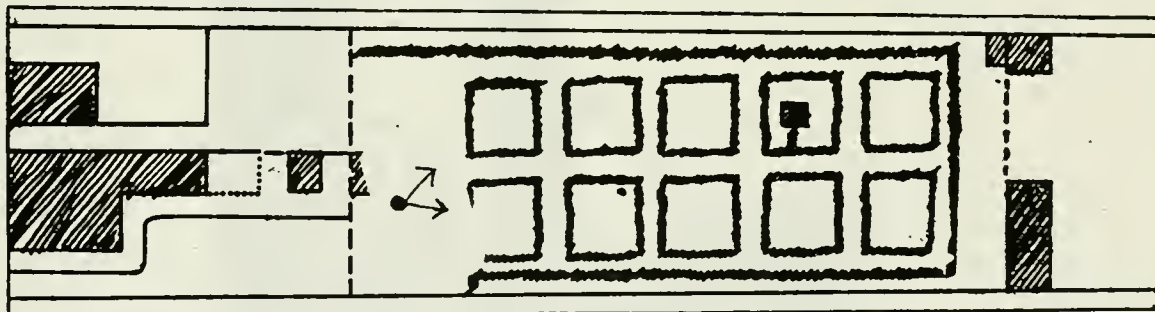
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central path facing north to old pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- rain guage, right foreground
- box edging
- pointed archway
- old pear tree, center

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XI

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, north view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XI

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, north view

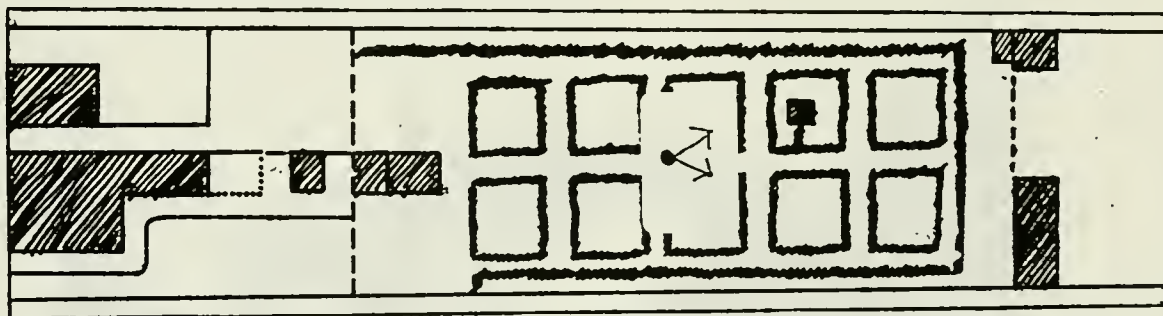
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north central path facing north to farm

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



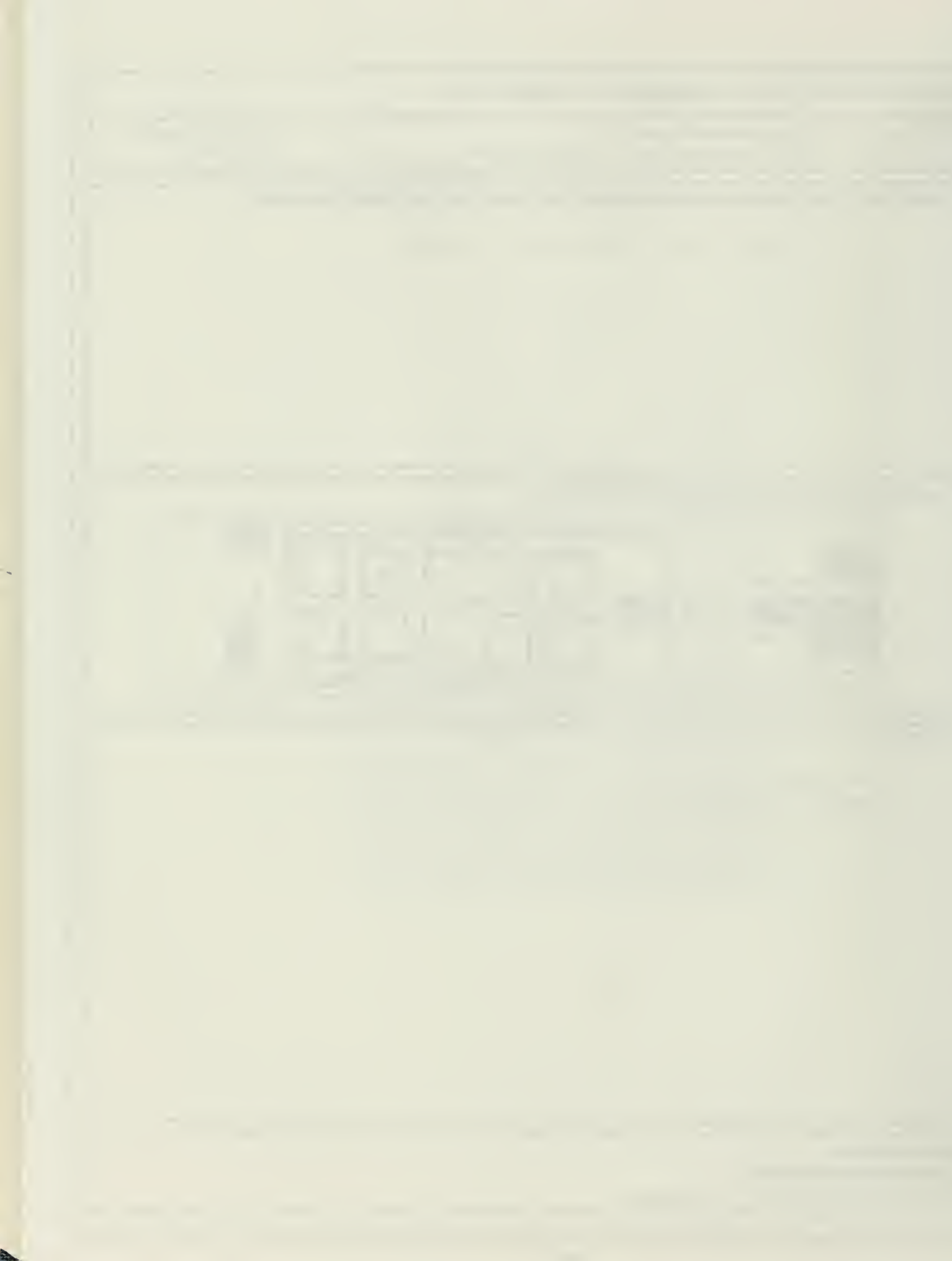
COMMENT:

- ivy-covered pear tree
- barn in distance

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. XII	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Apiaries, northwest view	DATE OF PHOTO: 1886
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DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Apiaries, northwest view

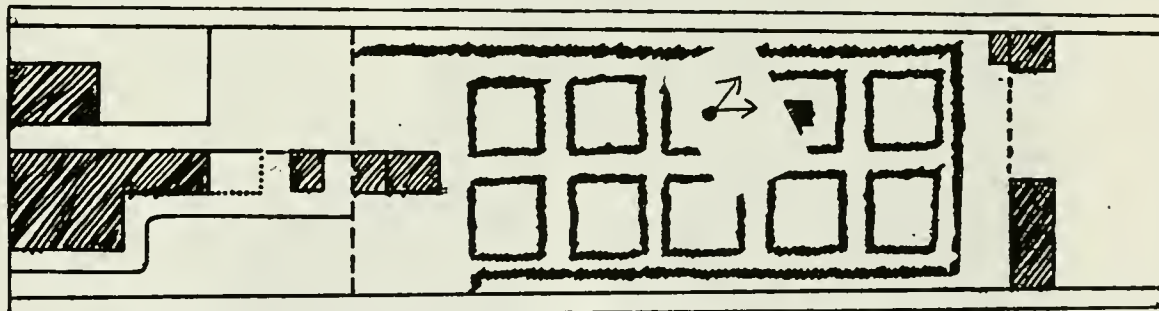
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- west garden path facing north to stables

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- apiary under arbor
- box edging
- stables in right distance

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XIII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Apiaries, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1892



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XIII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Apiaries, south view

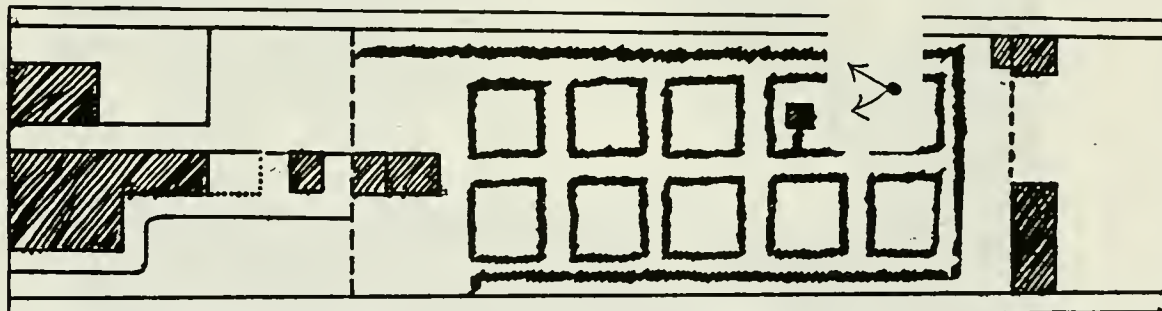
DATE OF PHOTO:

1892

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- west garden path facing south to arbor

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- dismantled apiary
- box edging
- planked fence, right foreground

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. XIV	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Apiaries, northeast view	DATE OF PHOTO: 1892
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DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XIV

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Apiaries, northeast view

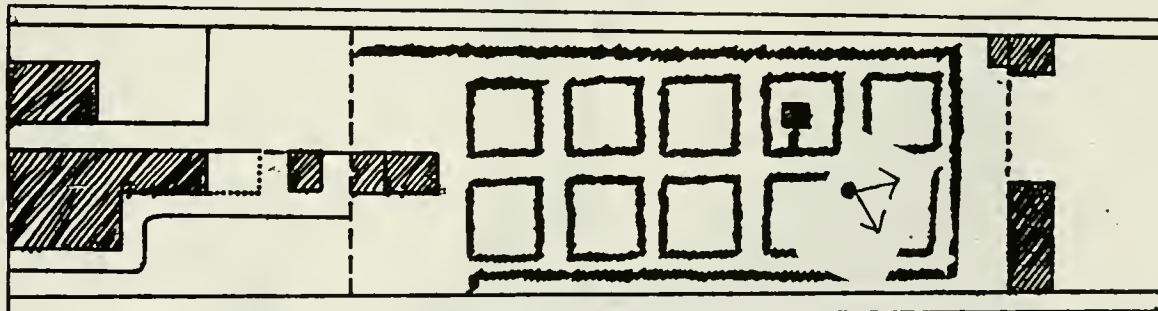
DATE OF PHOTO:

1892

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- northeast garden facing northeast corner

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- planked fence
- apiary compartments
- box edging
- grass-filled planting beds
- tree placement

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

CRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XV

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Western cartway

DATE OF PHOTO:

1892



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XV

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Western cartway

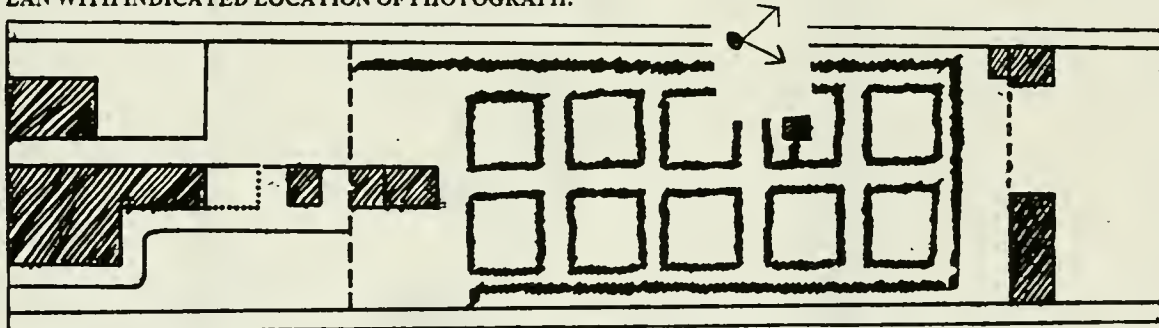
DATE OF PHOTO:

1892

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- west garden path facing pigeon house

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- planked fences, lining path
- stables and barns, right distance
- path composition

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO. XVI	NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH: Flower sample	DATE OF PHOTO: 1886
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DATE OF SURVEY:
SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
XVI

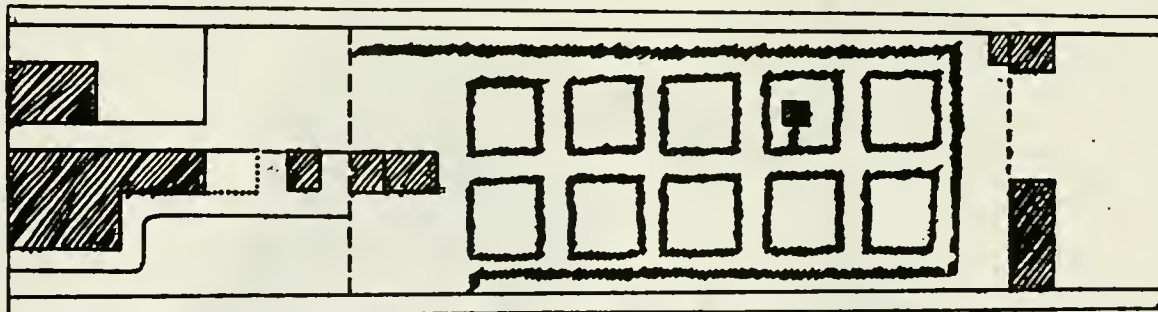
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Flower sample

DATE OF PHOTO:
1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

NA

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

NA

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XVII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn, northeast view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XVII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn, northeast view

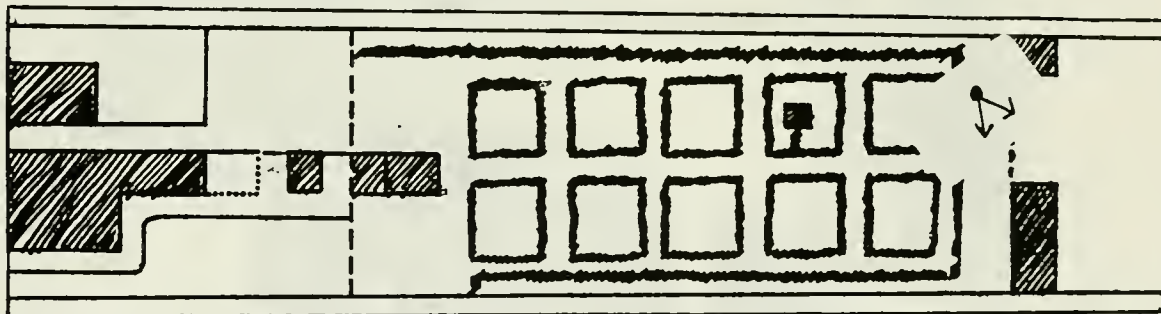
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- west barn yard facing northeast to barn

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- barn construction and building materials (wood and stone)
- access road, left foreground

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
XVIII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Barn, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:
1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XVIII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn, south view

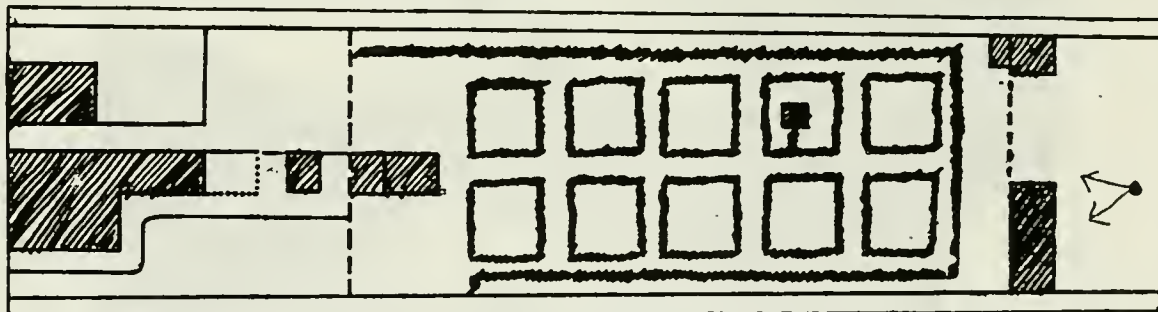
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central barn yard, to north of barn, facing south to pump

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



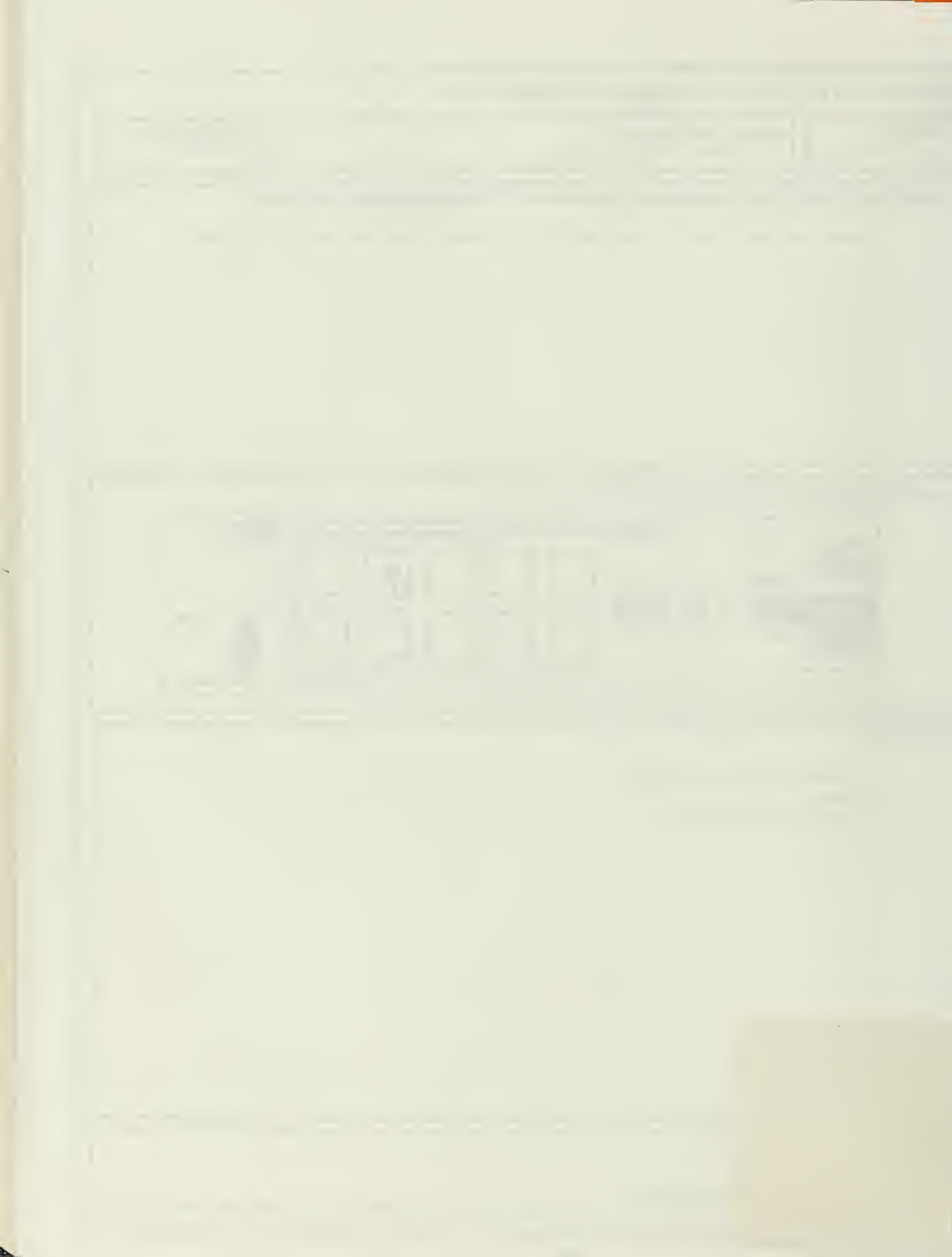
COMMENT:

- fence configurations
- pump
- door construction

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XIX

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pigeon & carriage houses, northwest view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XIX

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pigeon and carriage houses, northwest view

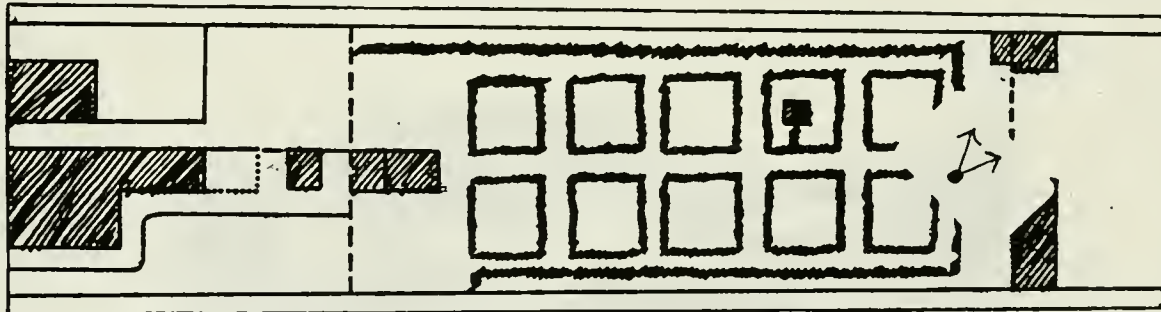
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central barn yard, to south of barn, facing northwest to pigeon house and carriage houses

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- pigeon house, to left
- carriage houses, to center and right
- edge of barn, right corner

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

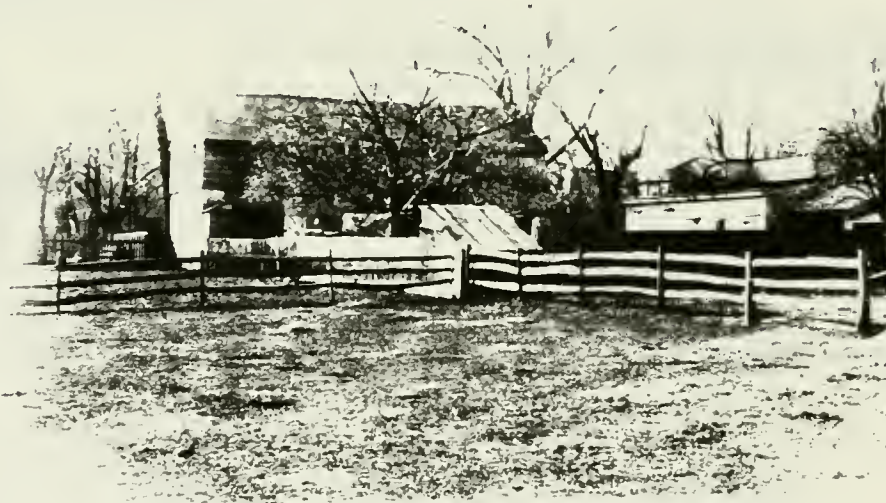
XX

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn and fields, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1892



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XX

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn and fields, south view

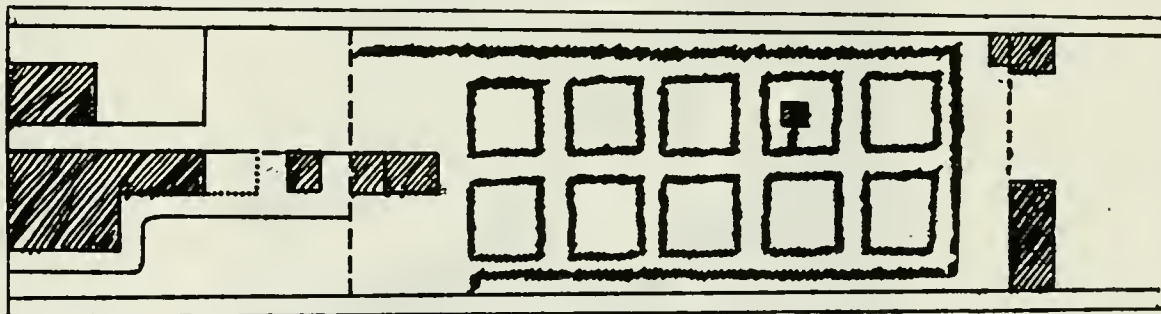
DATE OF PHOTO:

1892

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- pasture fields to north of barn, facing south to barn

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- fence configuration
- barn, to center
- three wooden outbuildings, to center and right

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

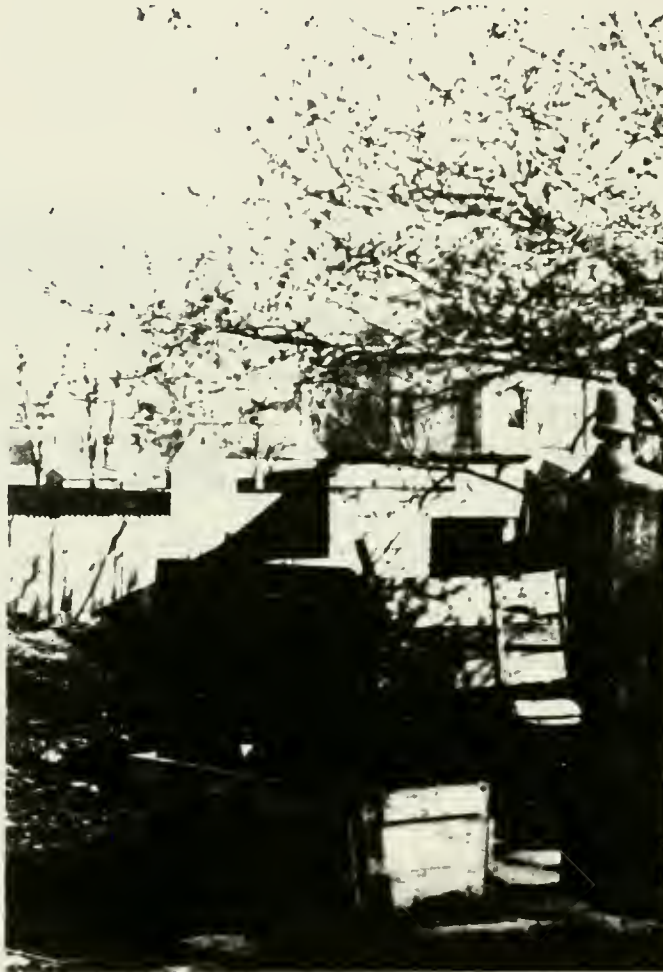
XXI

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pump & hen house, northeast view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
XXI

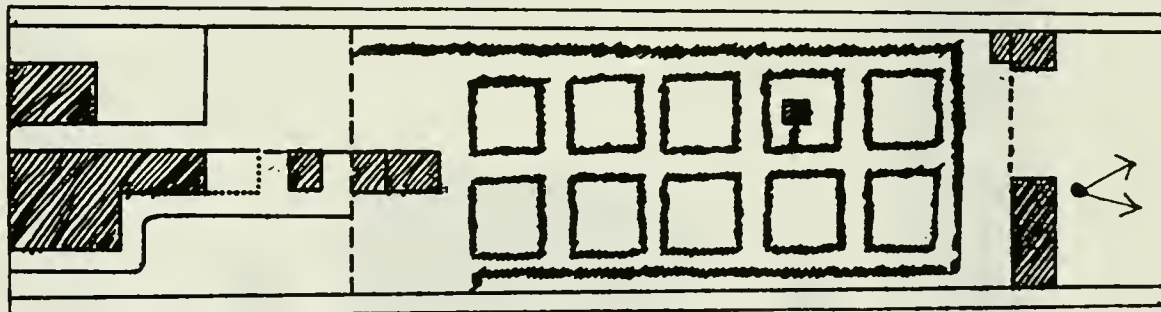
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Pump and hen house, northeast view

DATE OF PHOTO:
1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north barn yard facing north to pasture fields

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- pump, right foreground
- horse feeder, foreground
- hen house, right center
- fence configuration

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XXII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn, southeast view

DATE OF PHOTO:

1886



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

XXII

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Barn, southeast view

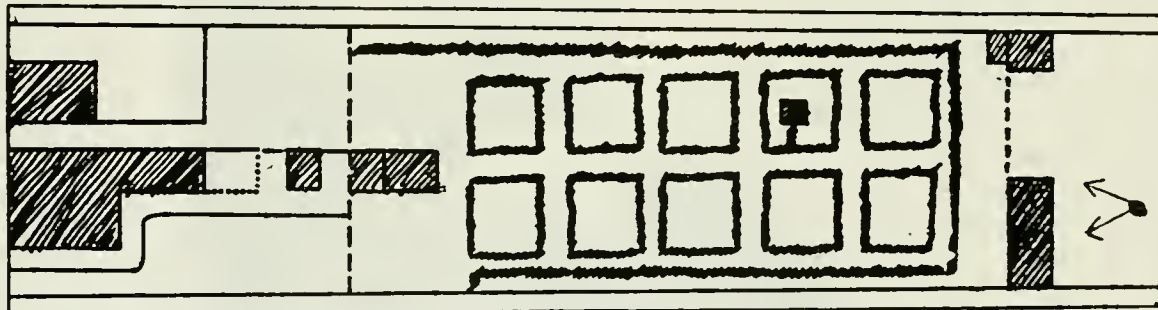
DATE OF PHOTO:

1886

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north side of barn facing south to barn

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- hens
- barn configuration

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

a

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

South view to Duck Foot Parterre

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1900



Grumblethorpe, Duck Foot Parterre

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

a

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

South view to Duck Foot Parterre

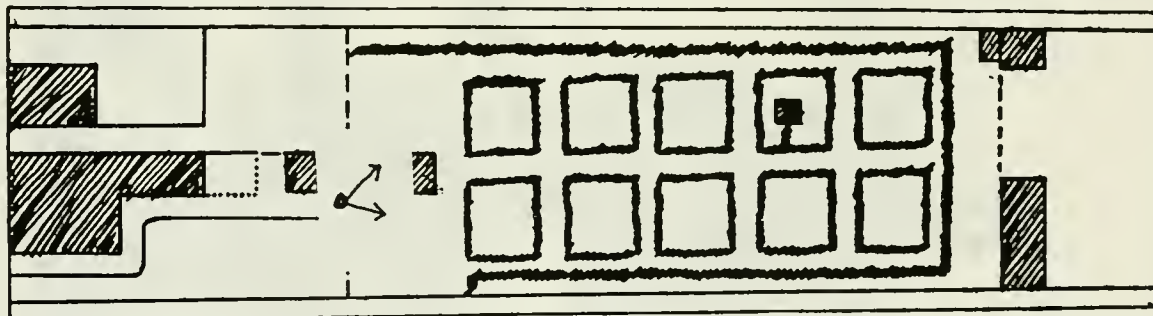
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1900

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- east of observatory, facing north

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- boarded path
- ice house, left corner
- "duck foot" parterre, right corner

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

b

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1900



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

b

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, south view

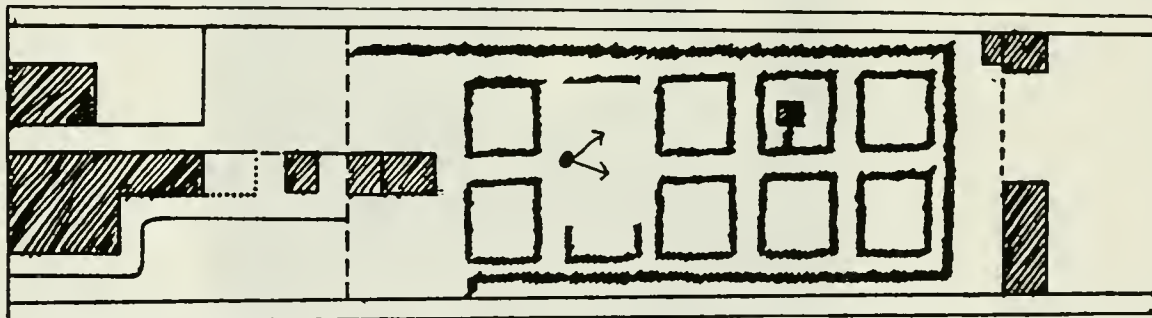
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1900

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- central path facing south to barn

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- rain guage, right foreground
- squared arch, left foreground
- central arch
- barn, beyond garden fence

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
C

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Summer house, east facade

DATE OF PHOTO:
1901



Grumblethorpe Garden, 1901

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

c

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Summer house, east facade

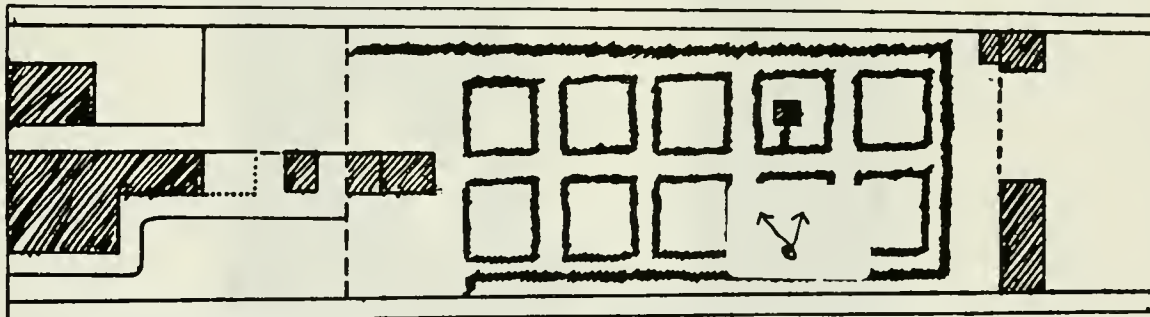
DATE OF PHOTO:

1901

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north end of garden facing west to old pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- summer house, center
- old pear tree, left
- box edge, foreground

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

d

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard gate, northwest view

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

d

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard gate, northwest view

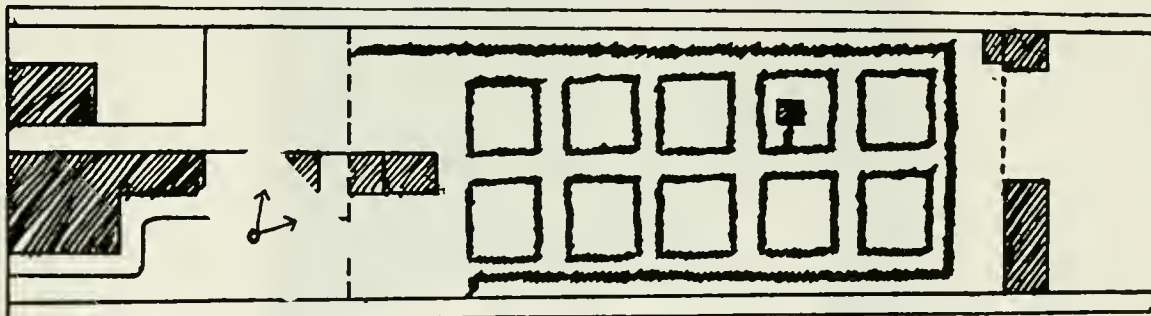
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- northwest corner of house yard facing west gate

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- mature wistaria, upper left corner
- worn paint on fence

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

e

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard, northwest view

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

e

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

House yard, northwest view

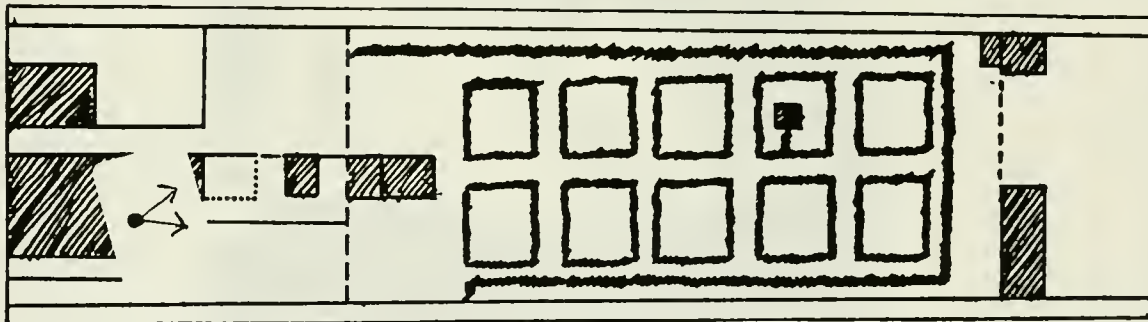
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- center of house yard facing northwest.

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- mature vegetation

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

f

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

View to house, southeast view

DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

f

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

view to house, southeast view

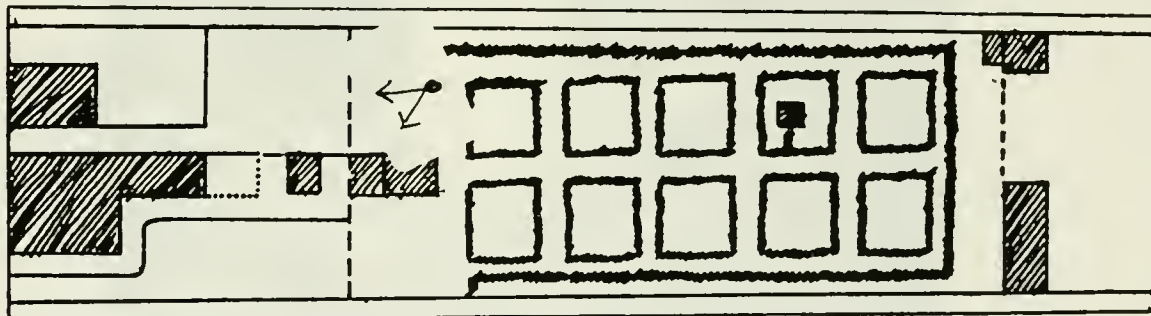
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south end of garden facing southeast

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- stone and wood building materials on workshop rear

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

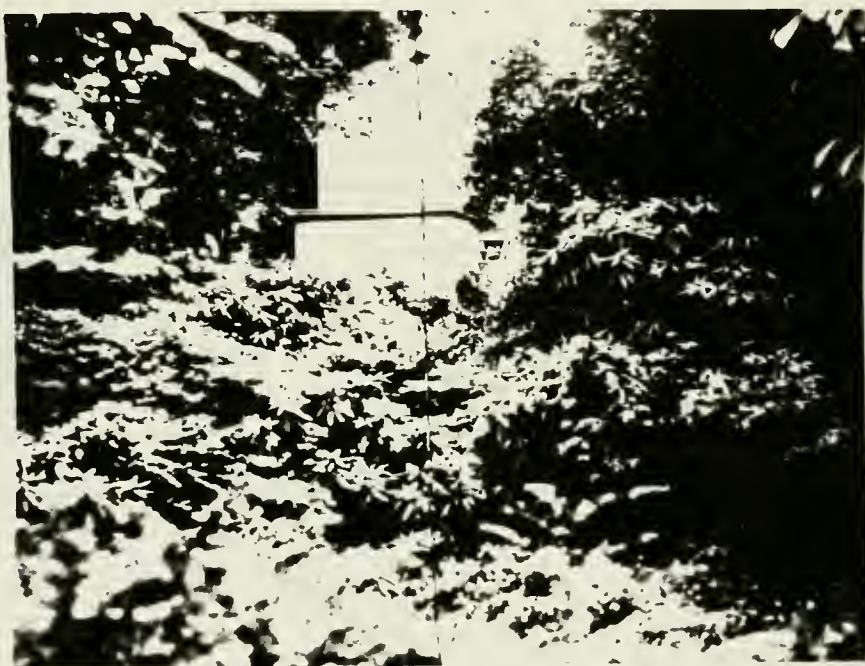
PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.
g

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Observatory, south view

DATE OF PHOTO:
unknown



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

g

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Observatory, south view

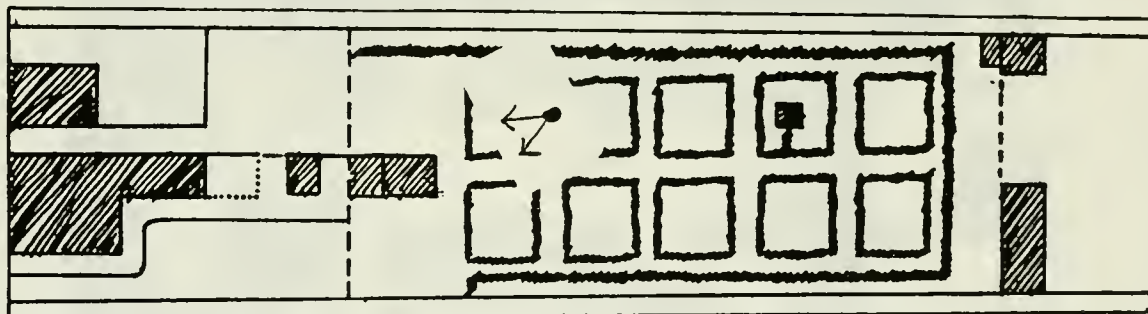
DATE OF PHOTO:

unknown

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south end of garden facing south to observatory

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- mature rhododendrons

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

h

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

View to house from garden

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

100



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

h

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

View to house from garden

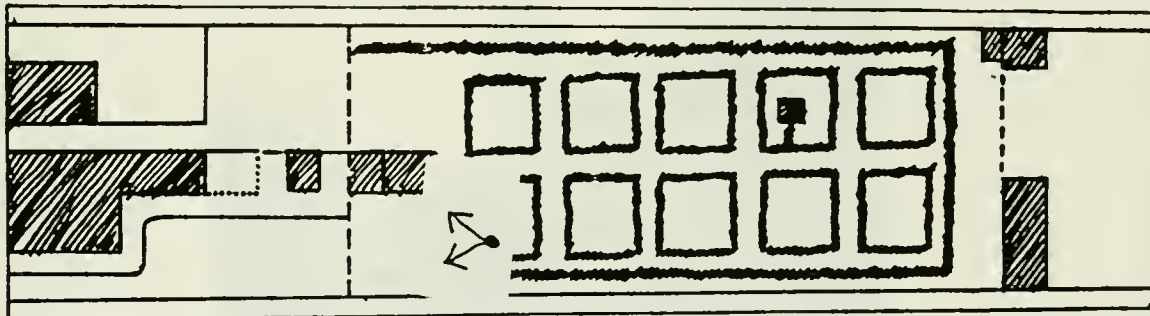
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- south end of garden facing southwest to rear of house

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- mature vegetation

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

i

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, northwest view

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

i

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, northwest view

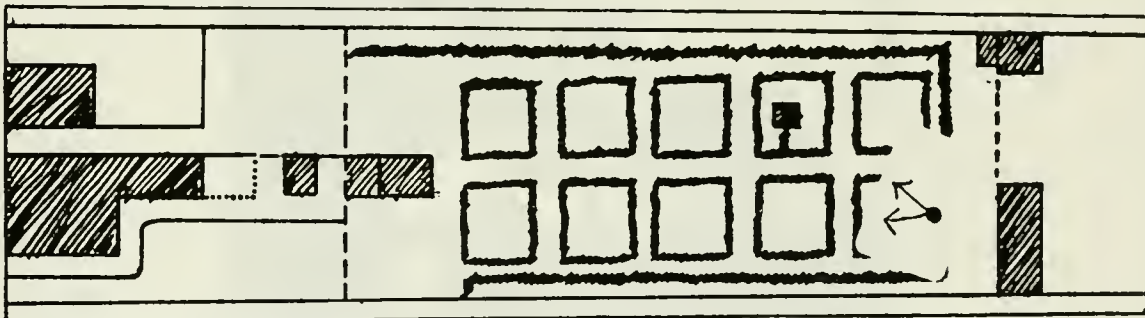
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north end of garden facing southwest to old pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- mature ivy-covered pear tree
- absence of box edging

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

j

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, northwest view

DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920



DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

j

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Central path, northwest view

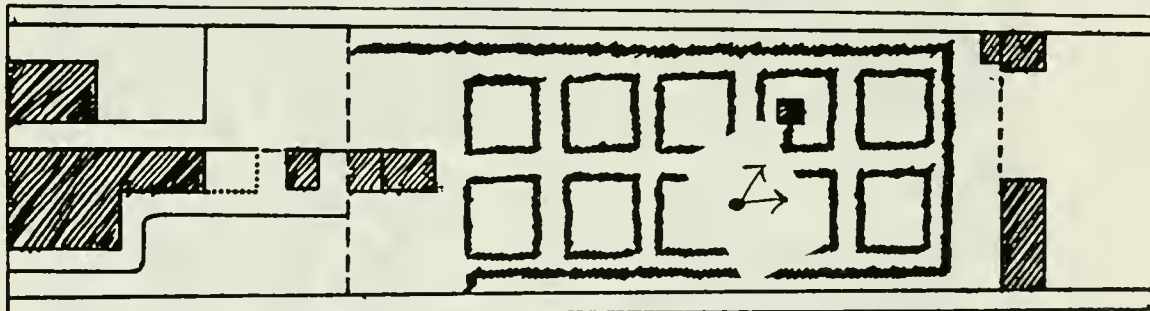
DATE OF PHOTO:

c. 1920

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north end of garden facing northwest to stables

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- deteriorated box, left foreground
- absence of planting beds

DATE OF SURVEY:

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS:

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION: Landmarks

GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

A

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Trifoliate Orange

DATE OF PHOTO:

1990



DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

A

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Trifoliate Orange

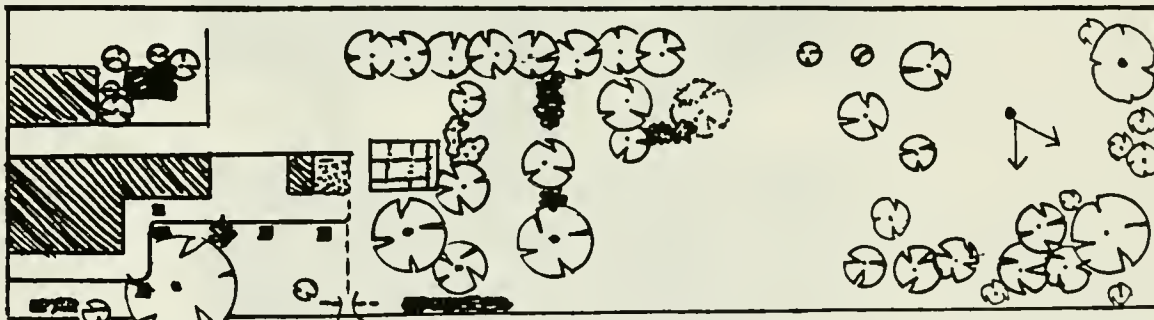
DATE OF PHOTO:

1990

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north garden near central fence

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- Tripoliolate Orange
- (Poncirus Trifoliata)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

B

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Blue Beech

DATE OF PHOTO:

1990



DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

B

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Blue Beech

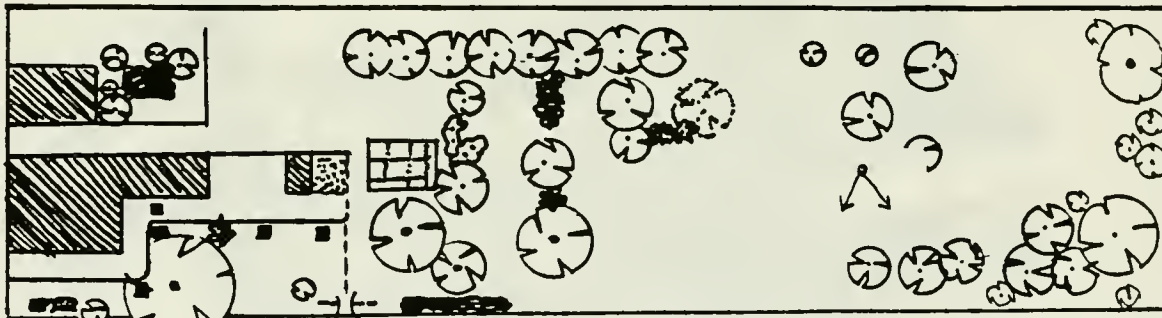
DATE OF PHOTO:

1990

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- northwest garden, corner

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- Ironwood or Blue Beech
- (Carpinus Caroliniana)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Photograph and Field Study

PHOTO NO.

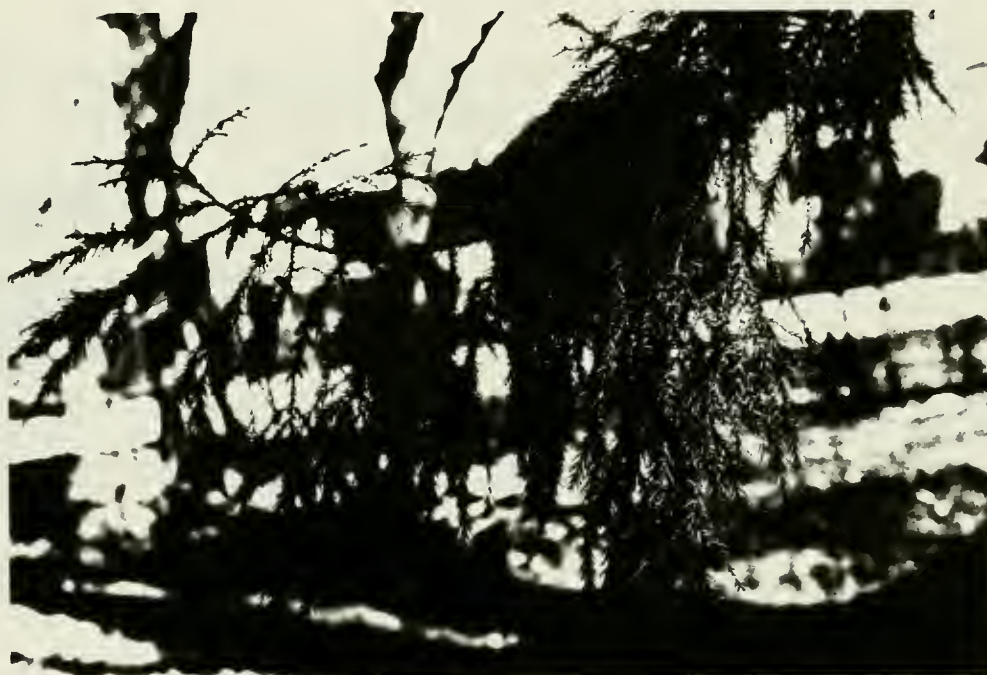
C

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Juniperussp sp.

DATE OF PHOTO:

1990



DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin

PHOTOGRAPH COLLECTION:



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.
C

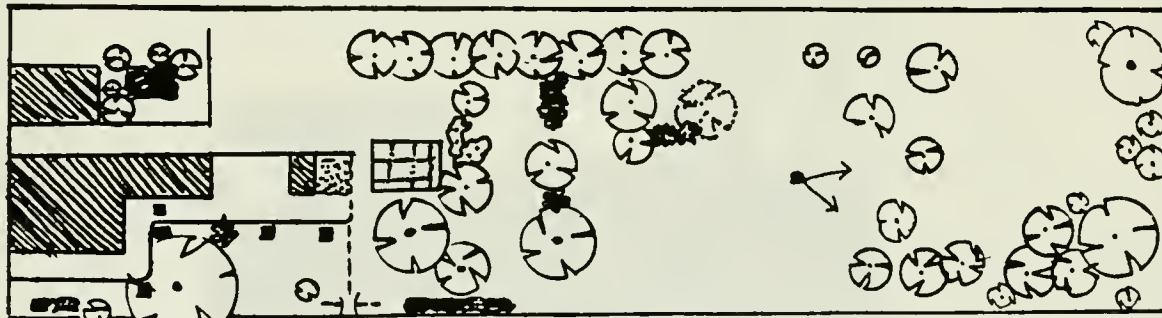
NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:
Juniperussp sp.

DATE OF PHOTO:
1990

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north garden, near center of open space

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- Juniperussp sp.
- (cf. Virginiana)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

D

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Kentucky Coffee-tree

DATE OF PHOTO:

1990



DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

D

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Kentucky Coffe-tree

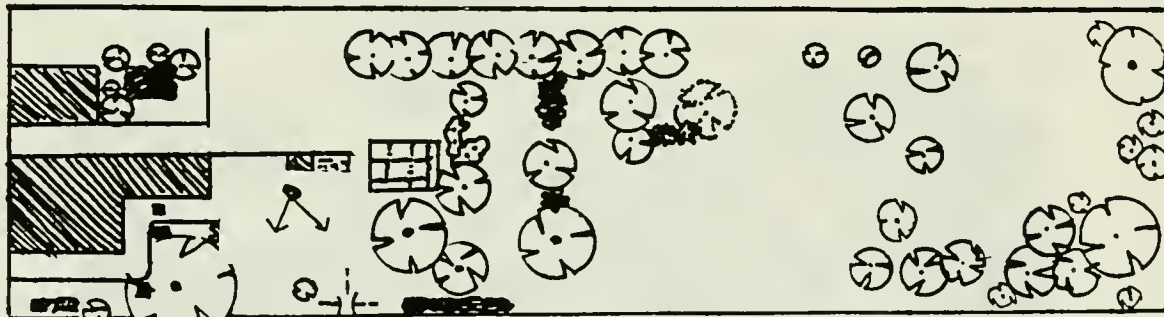
DATE OF PHOTO:

1990

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- east garden path, near stone wall

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- Kentucky Coffe-tree
- (Gymnocladus Dioecia)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

E

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pear Tree remains & new growth

DATE OF PHOTO:

1990



DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

E

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Pear Tree remains & new growth

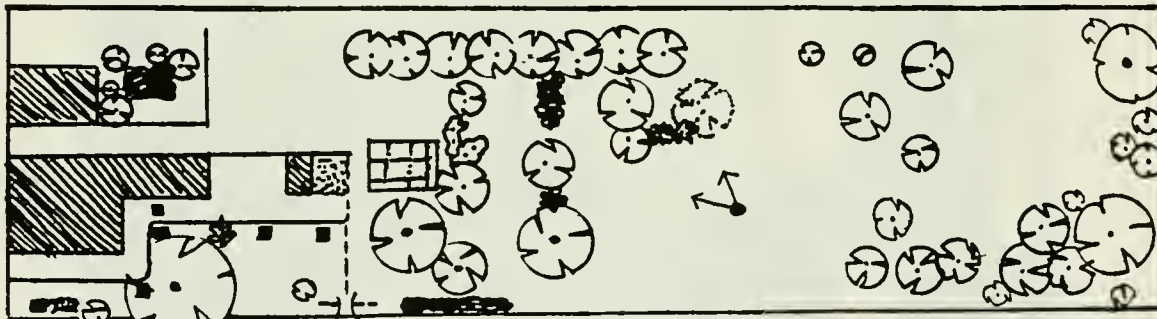
DATE OF PHOTO:

1990

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north garden, proximity of old pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

- fallen trunk of old pear tree
- sprouts of new growth from same

DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

F

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Buxus sp.

DATE OF PHOTO:

1990



DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin



GRUMBLETHORPE: Present Condition Survey

PHOTO NO.

F

NAME OF PHOTOGRAPH:

Buxus sp.

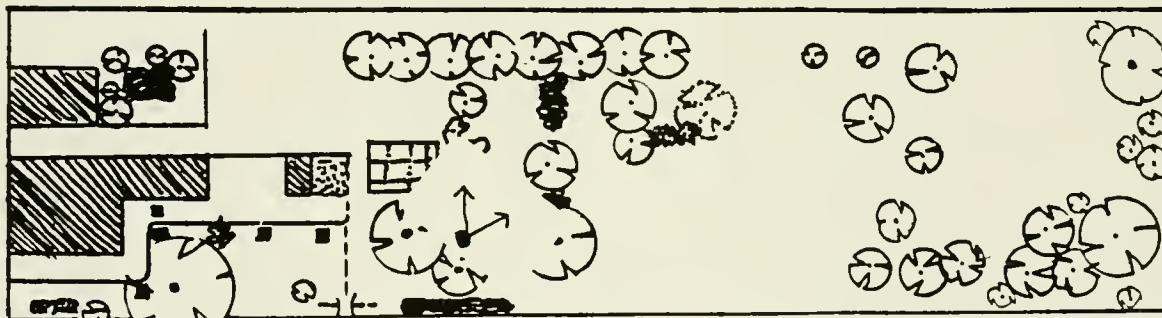
DATE OF PHOTO:

1990

DESCRIPTION OF PHOTOGRAPH AND SUGGESTED LOCATION FROM WHICH PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN:

- north garden, proximity of old pear tree

GARDEN PLAN WITH INDICATED LOCATION OF PHOTOGRAPH:



COMMENT:

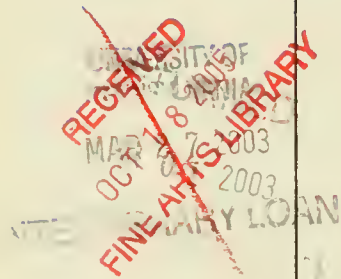
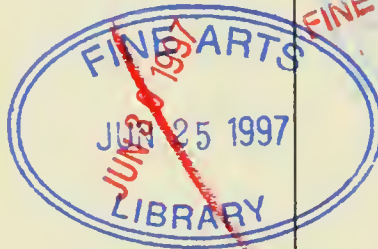
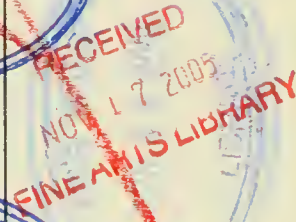
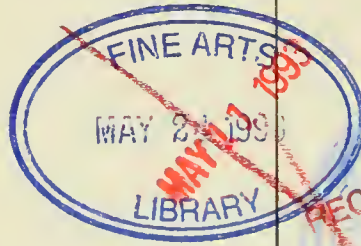
- Buxus sp.
- (cf. Sempervirens)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1990

SURVEYORS/PHOTOGRAPHERS: Jay Davidson Susanin

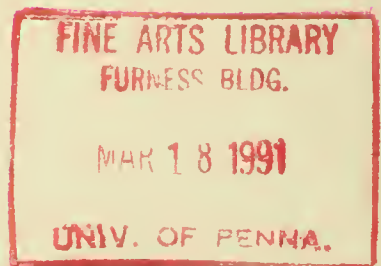
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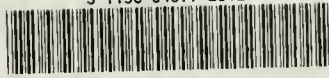


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